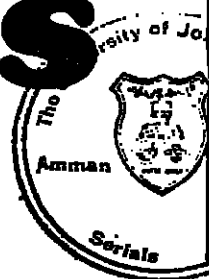


GCC condemns Kuwait bombings

RIYADH (R) — Foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states Monday denounced last month's wave of bombings in Kuwait, saying the attacks struck at all the Gulf's Arab states. At least four people were killed and more than 60 injured on Dec. 12 in a chain of bomb blasts against targets that included the U.S. and French embassies and Kuwait airport. A pledge of support for Kuwait was contained in a communique issued after a one-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC). The council, formed in 1981, seeks to weld Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates into a cohesive political, defence and economic group. A spokesman for the council secretariat said the six states also considered issues to be raised at the fourth Islamic summit in Casablanca, Morocco, on Jan. 16.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: مؤسسة صحفية اردنية "الراي"



U.N. chief urges Palestine talks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Monday renewed his appeal to states to try to solve the Palestine problem through recourse to the United Nations. "I have previously stated my belief, and I reiterate it today, that the United Nations provides a suitable framework for negotiations," he said in a statement to the first meeting of the year of the U.N. Committee on Palestinian Rights. The U.N. could provide the forum and stimulate a process in which all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), could sit at the same table and reconcile their differences. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said, "Give me the will to find a solution, no problem is insurmountable." If we have not hitherto been successful in the search for a comprehensive solution, there is, at least an increasing awareness that a renewed and determined effort must be made to find such a solution.

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Rumsfeld in Algiers

PARIS (R) — President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East Donald Rumsfeld held talks in Algiers Monday with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim. The Algerian news agency APS said. The agency, monitored in Paris, gave no details of the talks.

Libya threatens to boycott OIC summit

DAMASCUS (R) — Libya's second-in-command Abdul Salam Jalloud said Monday his country would boycott the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) summit conference due to meet in Morocco next Monday if Egypt was invited. "Libya will attend the Islamic summit only if Egypt is not invited," he told a press conference here. "If Arab reactionary efforts succeed in inviting Egypt to the summit we will boycott it."

Kyprianou meets U.N. chief

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus Monday discussed with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar ways of securing the abrogation of last November's declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state. The president, who disclosed few details of the hour-long meeting, told reporters he expected to see the U.N. chief again on Wednesday or Thursday.

Spanish opposition leader visits Israel

MADRID (R) — The head of Spain's main right-wing opposition party, Manuel Fraga, left Monday on a three-day visit to Israel for talks with Israeli leaders on trade and links between the two countries, party officials said. A spokesman for the Alianza Popular Party said Mr. Fraga was expected to meet Israel's President Chaim Herzog and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Shamir backs Sharon for key job

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir threw his weight Monday behind the nomination of Ariel Sharon, the controversial former defence minister, to be head of the Jewish Agency's immigration and absorption department. The Jewish agency, together with the Israeli government, is responsible for bringing Jews to Israel. "Aliya (settlement of Jews in Israel) is the greatest task facing the Jewish state and the Jewish people... how can there be a shadow of a doubt that (Sharon) is the best man for this task and I support him with all my heart," Mr. Shamir told the Zionist General Council to a mixture of cheers and jeers.

Attacks delay pullout, Shamir says

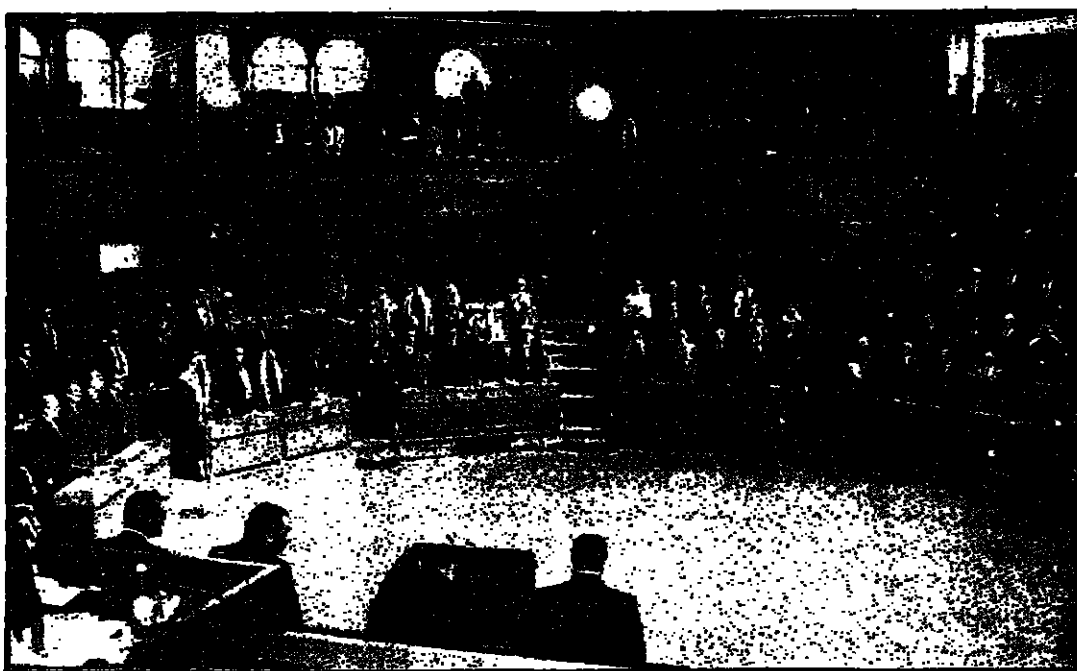
TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday that attacks on Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon only delayed Israel's withdrawal from the region. He told the Zionist General Council that peace for its northern border "was Israel's goal in invading Lebanon in 1982 and in maintaining its occupation there."

Parliament approves constitution amendment on general elections

By Affah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament met Monday in an extraordinary session after a decade-long absence and unanimously approved a constitutional amendment that would allow by-elections to be held in the East Bank in two months.

The reconvening of Parliament — suspended since 1974 — was in response to a Royal Decree issued last Thursday, and the assembly is expected to meet again in an ordinary session Thursday and be addressed by His Majesty King Hussein. The amendment approved Monday to Article 73 of the Constitution allows Jordan to hold by-elections to fill eight East Bank seats which are currently vacant as a result of deaths over the past 10 years. After the eight new deputies are elected, the House, which currently has 46 members, would nominate and choose six more members to fill the seats representing the West Bank, where elections are impossible to be held due to the Israeli occupation. With the six members representing the West Bank, the Lower House of Parliament will have 60 members as laid down under the Constitution, with 30 members each from the East and West Banks. Monday's session of the Parliament was chaired by its Speaker Kamel Ireikat, who in his opening speech expressed his loyalty to King Hussein. He also expressed appreciation for the King's guidance and deep concern for the restoration of parliamentary life to the country. Mr. Ireikat also expressed regret that he would not be able to continue to perform the duties as speaker of the House because of health reasons. Parliament Secretary-General Yahya Droubi then read out the Royal Decree issued last Thursday reconvening the House in its extraordinary session Monday, as well as the cabinet resolution which referred the proposal of the constitutional amendment to the reconvened House. Mr. Droubi then presented the actual amendment to Article 73 of the Constitution which also included on additional provision concerning general elections for the full House in the future. The following is the amendment to Provision 5 of Article 73 of the Constitution:



The Lower House of Parliament holds an extraordinary session Monday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

If the current compelling circumstances stated in item four of the article continued to persist, then the King, upon a cabinet decision, can reconvene the dissolved House of Parliament. This means that the old House will continue to function in response to the pertaining Royal Decree. The House will exercise its full constitutional powers and will be subject to all provisions stated in the Constitution including its duration and dissolution measures. The House's session will therefore be considered the first ordinary session whenever it takes place.

The additional provision which was incorporated into the article states that: Upon a cabinet decision general elections can be held in half the constituencies despite the occupation. The King is empowered to call for elections in these constituencies. The newly-elected parliament members will then elect up to half the number of deputies whose election was rendered impossible due to the compelling circumstances.

When electing these deputies, the Parliament should have at least three quarters of its members in session, and the candidate should receive the support of at least

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New cabinet expected today or tomorrow

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian capital Monday witnessed intense political activity, following the reconvening of the Lower House of Parliament, as a new cabinet is expected to be presented to the House during its ordinary session on Thursday. Unless there is a surprise choice of the new prime minister, Minister of the Interior Ahmad Obeidat is expected to head the new government, with at least 14 out of 20 of present ministers dropping out. There will be a new chief of the Royal Court to replace Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, who will be appointed speaker of the Upper House of Parliament (the Senate), according to informed sources. The

strongest candidates for the Royal Court are Mr. Marwan Al Qasem, the present foreign minister, and Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, the information minister, the sources said. One of the two ministers may be picked to be court minister to replace Mr. Amer Khammash, the sources said.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran was expected to submit his cabinet's resignation to His Majesty King Hussein today, having approved the constitutional amendments approved by the Lower House in its extraordinary session Monday. The new cabinet will be announced Wednesday at the latest, and will present its programme to the national assembly on Thursday. King Hussein will address a joint

(Continued on page 3)

Badran: Parliament recall is purely an internal issue

By Affah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The recall of the Lower House of Parliament is merely an internal measure and has nothing to do with any other matter, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Monday.

Speaking to reporters after Monday's extraordinary session of the Parliament, Mr. Badran said that the restoration of parliamentary life in the country "signals an important moment witnessed in the history of Jordan."

He said that after the suspension of the Parliament in 1974 due to "force majeure," His Majesty King Hussein found it was necessary to restore parliamentary and constitutional life in the country "to enable the elected deputies to practice their constitutional rights."

The sessions of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Monday signify the consensus in

the country to restore the Parliament, Mr. Badran said.

The prime minister congratulated all citizens for the step taken by the King to restore parliamentary life and wished them a prosperous future.

Mr. Badran announced that the Lower House of Parliament will hold a regular session Thursday during which King Hussein will deliver a throne speech. The last such speech was delivered in 1967.

Regarding the vacant seats in the House, Mr. Badran said that those representing the West Bank would be filled by implementing Article 88 of the Constitution.

The vacant seats representing the East Bank would be filled by by-elections in the respective constituencies, he said.

Mr. Badran pointed out the Election Law says that the House speaker should submit a notice concerning the vacant seats to the

(Continued on page 3)

Arafat visits Algiers

TUNIS (R) — Yasser Arafat's Fateh commando group was expected to convene its Revolutionary Council Monday night or Tuesday after he returns from a brief visit to Algiers, a Palestinian source said Monday.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) flew to the Algerian capital Monday morning for talks with President Chadli Benjedid and to meet some of 1,100 PLO prisoners freed by Israel in a prisoner exchange last November.

Fateh's Revolutionary Council, an intermediary body between the top-level Central Committee and the group's rank and file, will discuss Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo last month and the convening of a general congress, according to Fateh sources.

They said most of the council's 54 members had already arrived in Tunis.

Mr. Arafat's reconciliation with Egypt has been a central topic of high-level Palestinian meetings in Tunis since he arrived on Dec. 30 after being evacuated from north Lebanon.

His proposed future strategy for the PLO includes closer relations with Egypt and new talks with Jordan on a possible joint approach to Middle East peace talks. Fateh's Central Committee, which calls Mr. Arafat's visit to

French soldier killed in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — One French paratrooper was killed and another wounded when gunmen fired a rocket-propelled grenade and automatic weapons at an observation post of the French military headquarters in Beirut Monday, a French spokesman said.

Colonel Philippe de Longeaux said the rocket slammed into the observation post on the northern perimeter of the "Residence des Pins" at 7:30 p.m. (1730 GMT).

Col. De Longeaux said the attack was so swift the paratroopers did not have time to return fire. He said the rocket was fired from a crossroads northwest of the base.

State-run Beirut Radio earlier reported a bomb exploded near the French headquarters.

In its first report of the incident the radio said a French checkpoint was attacked simultaneously but later retracted this and said the second explosion was caused by dynamite hurled at a pharmacy in west Beirut.

It said the dynamite exploded in the air and did not cause damage or casualties.

The French contingent to the Multi-National Force, which also has U.S., Italian and British troops, has been attacked several times. The last major attack was a truck bombing near a French command post on Dec. 20 that killed one French soldier and 13 civilians.

Two suicide truck bombings on Oct. 23 against French and U.S. bases killed 58 French troops and 241 U.S. servicemen.

One U.S. Marine was killed Sunday when gunmen fired two rocket-propelled grenades at two U.S. helicopters on the Beirut sea-front.

The French base at the "Residence des Pins" has been heavily fortified with sandbags, barbed wire and earth ramparts. French paratroopers maintain observation posts along the stone wall that surrounds the compound in central Beirut.

Lebanon talks to continue during Islamic summit

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Monday the foreign ministers of Lebanon and Syria had agreed to meet again in Morocco for further talks on the Lebanese crisis, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

He quoted Prince Saud as saying Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria and Elie Salem of Lebanon would have further discussions during meetings of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) opening in Casablanca on Thursday.

The agency said Mr. Khaddam and Mr. Salem returned home Monday for consultations on the outcome of two days of talks here.

The ministers had agreed to consult their governments "on what they have achieved so far," the agency said without giving further details.

Foreign ministers of OIC members will meet on Thursday ahead of the summit in Casablanca next week.

Saudi sources earlier said the three ministers meeting in Riyadh had made progress towards ending the factional strife in Lebanon.

The sources said they had dwelt chiefly on prospects for reconvening a Geneva conference, adjourned last November, to reconcile the warring Lebanese factions.

The conference stalled over what the Lebanese government should do about its May 1983 troop withdrawal accord with Israel, which was denounced by Syria and Syria's allies in Lebanon.

The Saudi Press Agency later reported that King Fahd had received Mr. Salem but gave no details of their discussions.

Tunisian pipeline sabotaged

TUNIS (R) — A pipeline carrying Algerian oil to the Tunisian coast was sabotaged in southern Tunisia this weekend by four men who drove in from neighbouring Libya, the Tunisian Defence Ministry said Monday.

A ministry statement said the four armed men, who were travelling in a Land Rover, blew up a four-metre section of the pipeline on Saturday night, starting a fire.

The Tunisian Foreign Ministry had sent a note about the sabotage to Libya, the statement added.

The 500-kilometre pipeline carries crude oil from the Algerian oil field of In Amenas to the Tunisian port of Skhirra, near Gabes.

Oil sources said it was used mostly in the autumn and the winter when bad weather on Algeria's northern coast makes loading of tankers there difficult.

The communiqué contained no suggestion that the sabotage was related to recent food riots in which, according to human rights

(Continued on page 3)

Howe optimistic of Mideast peace

CAIRO (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said after talks here Monday with his Egyptian counterpart Kamal Hassan Ali that there were some signs of hope for a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

He told reporters after the hour-long meeting that he thought last month's visit to Cairo by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Monday's meeting of the recalled Jordanian Parliament could be significant events on the way to

a settlement. He said, however, it would be foolish of him to suggest that he has found some golden key to the problems of the region. "I think there are some signs that give one some hope, but it would be foolish of me on my first visit here to suggest that I have found some golden key to the problems that worried people for a very long time."

Asked about his talks here, he said: "...obviously on many of the great problems we found very similar interest and very similar objectives and it has been extremely useful to discuss with each other the ways of achieving some of them."

Mr. Ali said his wide-ranging discussions with Sir Geoffrey had touched on Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo on Dec. 22, the Jordanian Parliament meeting and future Egyptian moves to boost peace talks towards a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He declined to elaborate.

(Continued on page 3)

Ghali urges renewed European efforts

PARIS (R) — The European Community (E.C.) should renew its efforts to seek a diplomatic solution for the Palestinian problem, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said in an interview published Monday.

"Our hope is to see Europe launch new diplomatic moves," Mr. Ghali told the left-wing French daily Liberation.

"It is undeniable that on the Palestinian problem, the community has regressed since the Venice Declaration of a few years

ago," Mr. Ghali said, referring to a 1981 European Community peace initiative.

The Egyptian minister Monday concluded a four-day official visit to France during which he met President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. France took over the presidency of the European Community this month.

European initiatives would help sustain the effects of last month's meeting between Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Egyptian

President Hosni Mubarak, Mr. Ghali said.

Mr. Arafat, who visited Egypt after withdrawing from north Lebanon following attacks by Syrian-backed rebels, was still the only valid spokesman for the Palestinians and without him there would be no possibility of dialogue, the minister said.

Egypt placed priority on provisional solutions to help redress the grievances of Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, he added.

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U.S. sees new Syrian attitude in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — Syria is showing a more cooperative attitude towards attempts to end the strife in Lebanon and this has improved the chances for peace and a new look at the role of the U.S. Marines there, a senior American official said Sunday.

"The Syrians no longer seem intent on sabotaging any progress" in reconciliation efforts among the warring Lebanese factions, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said in a television interview.

"If they (the Syrians) are prepared to discuss the whole range of issues, we are quite prepared to see progress in talks with them," he added.

Despite renewed fighting between Druze militia and government forces over the weekend and the death Sunday of another American Marine in Beirut, Mr. Dam remained optimistic about prospects for a new security agreement in Lebanon.

Such an agreement would be designed to extend the areas

under the control of President Amin Gemayel's government.

Mr. Dam said the factions have reached agreement in principle, although some details remain to be worked out.

If the plan is implemented, "we have a transformed situation in which it is possible to take a new look at the role of the Marines," he said.

Mr. Dam refused to say specifically how the Marines' role might change, but said a security pact "moves us in a direction that we can foresee a situation in which it would be possible for the Marines to leave."

About 1,600 Marines are currently in Beirut as part of a four-nation Multinational Force that includes troops from Britain, France, and Italy.

More than 250 U.S. servicemen have died in Lebanon since last summer and the Reagan administration is under increasing domestic pressure to bring the Marines home or, at least, move them to safer positions.

Mr. Dam's words reflect a newly conciliatory U.S. attitude toward Damascus.

Last week, following the release by Syria of U.S. navy flier Robert Goodman, President Reagan said he would be willing to meet Syrian President Hafez Al Assad if it would advance the chances of peace in the Middle East.

Previously, the administration had blamed Syria for blocking progress in Lebanon and accused it of complicity in the October 23 suicide bombing that killed 241 U.S. servicemen in Beirut.

Relations between Washington and Damascus reached a low point on Dec. 4 with the American bombing raid in which Lt. Goodman was shot down and another U.S. flier killed.

But on Sunday Mr. Dam said: "We have the impression Syria is becoming more cautious."

Mauroy hopes French troops will leave Lebanon by end of 1984

PARIS (R) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said Monday he hoped French troops in Beirut would be home by the end of this year.

Referring to French troops serving in Lebanon and Chad, Mr. Mauroy said: "I particularly hope that 1984 will be the end of their mission and its success."

He told a new year press reception that France in 1982 sent troops to the four-country multi-national force in Beirut outside the framework of the United Nations because of the urgency of the situation there.

But France now wanted the international community to assume its responsibilities.

Last week France announced it was moving nearly a quarter of its 2,000 soldiers in Beirut back to UNIFIL, the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

The French contingent in Beirut has lost 82 killed, 58 of them in a truck bomb attack on their headquarters in October.

After the attack the government reaffirmed its commitment to stay in Beirut and shore up the

authority of President Amin Gemayel, but official thinking appears to have shifted over the past month.

The French reassessment, coinciding with rising domestic pressure on the American and Italian governments to withdraw their contingents, began with a visit to Beirut by Defence Minister Charles Hernu at Christmas.

Senior officials in Paris now discourage the idea of an open-ended commitment and talk in terms of the French contingent completing its mission.

Mr. Mauroy said international terrorism was "a form of war waged with the complicity of certain states" but did not name them.

France has been the target of a series of attacks linked to its presence in Lebanon, including twin bombings of a train and a station on New Year's eve in which five people were killed.

Interior Ministry officials said last week they had identified Venezuelan terrorist Illich Ramirez Sanchez, known as "Carlos," as the writer of a letter claiming responsibility for the attacks.

Iraq accuses Iran of exporting subversion

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's vice-president Monday accused Iran of "exporting terror and subversion" to other Arab states in the Gulf and said Iranian agents were behind explosions in Kuwait last month.

Mr. Taha Mohieddin Ma'ruf, addressing a meeting of labour and social affairs ministers from the Arab Gulf states, said: "Several innocent Kuwaiti citizens were victims of these terrorist acts" in Kuwait last Dec. 12.

Mr. Ma'ruf, speaking on behalf of President Saddam Hussein, said Bahrain and other Arab states in the Gulf had been targets of "Iranian terror and subversion."

The charred Datsun was towed away Sunday by an Israeli armoured personnel carrier just before American reporters arrived from Tel Aviv under military guard for a brief look.

In his office in a side-street, Ali Al Sherif, president of the 400-member Sidon Merchants Association, said people fled the crowded street when the shooting started.

"The Israelis fired for 20-25 minutes continuously the first time and about 10-15 minutes the second time," he said.

Reuter correspondent Nazih Mustafa, cut on the chin by shrapnel as he watched the shooting from across the street, estimated the Israelis fired about 1,000 rounds. A jewellery store's assistant estimated several thousand rounds.

"They must have fired more than 1,000 bullets into the Mercedes," the assistant said.

He said two Israeli armoured vehicles twice drove the length of the crowded street, at first shooting in the air as they ordered people to remove their cars. Then they fired to destroy cars that remained.

Some witnesses said the first shooting continued for an hour. Others said half an hour. Most agreed the second incident lasted about 15 minutes. In the third, the Israelis fired only at the Camaro, which caught fire with its driver, Adel Baalbeki, inside.

Mr. Baalbeki was taken to hospital with burns, witnesses said.

He was apparently referring to an aborted attempt in 1981 by Muslim fundamentalists to overthrow the government in Bahrain in what officials said was an Iranian-backed plot.

The three-day ministerial meeting here is expected to draw up a plan for joint labour and social affairs projects and for improving wages and social security.

Also on the agenda of the meeting is a report on the influence of foreign baby-sitters on Arab families in the Gulf.

Iranians arrive home

Meanwhile a former head of Iranian schools in Kuwait, ar-

rested by Kuwaiti police after last month's bombings of the U.S. and French embassies, has arrived home after what Iran's National News Agency IRNA called "a 25-day ordeal."

The agency quoted Mr. Ali Akbar Eslami as saying on his arrival at Tehran Airport Sunday that he and three other Iranian schools personnel were picked up by Kuwaiti police "immediately after the explosion at the French embassy" on Dec. 12.

He said no charges had been laid against him.

Tehran newspapers Monday reported the arrival of another 28 Iranians expelled from Kuwait.

Gulf allies ponder approach to summit

RIYADH (R) — Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia and five allied Gulf states met in Riyadh Monday to try to muster a joint approach to issues before the Islamic summit opening in Casablanca, Morocco, on Jan. 16.

The Riyadh talks group ministers of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates which comprise the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The Saudi-led alliance, formed in 1981, seeks to weld the conservative oil-producing states, all ruled by royal families, into a cohesive political, defence and economic entity.

Arab and Western diplomats said the ministers would probably have little difficulty in reaching a common public approach to sev-

eral issues on the agenda of the Casablanca summit.

They are likely to support calls for Israel's removal from occupied Arab land, an end to the Iraq-Iran war and Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the diplomats said.

But they might find it harder to decide on a response to possible calls in Casablanca for the readmission of Egypt to the Islamic Movement.

Egypt was suspended from the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) of 42 members in 1979 after signing its 'peace treaty' with Israel. But at a preparatory Islamic foreign ministers' session last month, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), one of the 42 OIC members, called for Egypt's return to the fold.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat later made a controversial visit to Cairo.

Diplomats said Saudi Arabia probably favoured Egypt's reintegration into the Arab and Islamic mainstream but would be reluctant to step outside an Arab consensus. Syrian-led radicals denounced Arafat's Cairo visit.

The Gulf foreign ministers may also take the opportunity to discuss last month's wave of bombings in Kuwait and Saudi Arabian efforts to mediate a lasting truce in Lebanon.

In the past 72 hours, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal has met U.S. Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld as well as the Lebanese and Syrian foreign ministers.

U.S. defence chief visits Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited Israeli army headquarters Monday to meet Israeli Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy.

Gen. Vessey arrived in Israel Sunday night for a three-day stay. He will meet Defence Minister Moshe Arens and tour military installations.

Some Israeli newspapers suggested Sunday that Gen. Vessey,

who has toured Arab countries, was a reluctant visitor to Israel.

The English language daily Jerusalem Post said he had "evaded invitations for many months" and was one of the main opponents of using Israeli hospitals for wounded Marines after the October car bombing of Marine headquarters in Beirut.

His visit was arranged during Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's

talks with President Reagan in Washington last November when increased strategic cooperation between the two countries was discussed.

Earlier Sunday in Beirut, Gen. Vessey met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Lebanese sources said he expressed U.S. support for efforts to build up Lebanon's army and achieve foreign troop withdrawal.

Jackson draws largest crowd of campaigners

DETROIT (R) — U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson appealed for Arab-Americans to join his campaign after receiving an enthusiastic show of support Sunday night from about 7,000 blacks in the largest rally of his two-month-old candidacy.

Speaking to a hastily organised meeting at Detroit's Islamic Centre, Reverend Jackson was loudly applauded when he told about 700 members of the city's Arab community that the United States must include Syria if there was to be any chance for peace in Lebanon.

In the afternoon, the longshot Democratic candidate raised about \$10,000 in donations and received a boisterous welcome at a rally at the University of Detroit.

Rev. Jackson, a Baptist preacher, compared himself with the Apostle Paul in going to Damascus last week to ask the Syrian government to release a U.S. navy pilot, Lieutenant Robert Goodman, captured after his plane was shot down during a Lebanon bombing raid.

"There will be no peace in Lebanon that does not include Syria,"

he said. "So out of this contact may come new relations."

Rev. Jackson said he wanted to include Americans of Arab descent in his "rainbow coalition" of supporters along with blacks, Hispanics, whites, women and youth.

Both rallies at which Rev. Jackson appeared took on overtones of religious meetings as Muslim and Christian ministers spoke on the candidate's behalf.

At the college rally, Gospel Singer Aretha Franklin entertained the crowd and a choir sang "I'm looking for a miracle" as Rev. Jackson entered the arena.

Louis Parkman of Chicago, leader of the black Muslim sect, was applauded when he attacked Detroit Mayor Coleman Young for supporting front-runner Walter Mondale rather than Rev. Jackson.

His remarks came after Mr. Young, a leading black Democrat, said Rev. Jackson's campaign was helping President Reagan by siphoning support from Mr. Mondale. Mr. Young had also suggested Rev. Jackson was trying to exploit Lt. Goodman's release for political purposes.

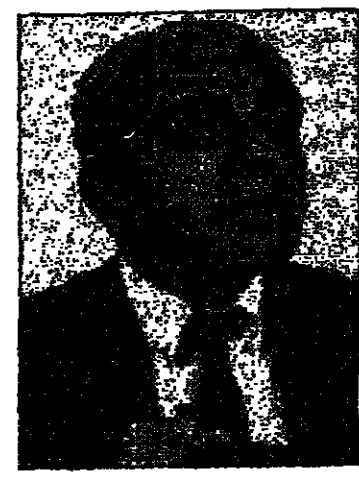
Accused Sartawi killer tells court his real name

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal (R) — The self-styled Palestinian commando accused of killing Palestine Liberation Organisation moderate Issam Sartawi Monday told a court his real name was Mohammad Hussein Rashid and he was 23 years old.

The defendant, who has refused to give his name since he was arrested in Lisbon several hours after the killing at a resort hotel last April, also told the court he had no criminal record.

"My name is Mohammad Hussein Rashid. I am an engineering student. I am not yet 24 years old and I was born in Jerusalem," he said through an Arabic interpreter.

Rashid, who since his arrest has used the name Yusef Al Awad on a forged Moroccan passport he used to enter Portugal, said at the beginning of the trial last week he did not shoot Dr. Sartawi but



Dr. Issam Sartawi

acted as a decoy for the hit squad. He repeated Monday that he belonged to the Abu Nidal extremist breakaway PLO group, which claimed responsibility for shooting Dr. Sartawi at the Socialist International Congress.

Shamir promises to help Palestinian Bedouins

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday held his first meeting with leaders of Palestine's 40,000 Bedouins, who want compensation for land lost during the 1948 war following the creation of the Jewish state.

Sheikh Musa Al Atawneh, who rules over a 2,000-strong clan near the desert town of Beer Sheva, said he and 14 other leaders had a good meeting with Mr. Shamir, who took office last October.

"Some of the Bedouin driven off land in 1948 have received compensation but others are still waiting," he told Reuters. "We

have also had very little rain this year and need help for our herds."

Benjamin Goor Aryeh, Mr. Shamir's adviser on Arab affairs, said the prime minister promised to set up a meeting with the agriculture minister to deal with those problems as well as a request for more irrigation facilities.

He told Reuters that the meeting, the second in a series with Israel's non-Jewish minorities, was "successful."

The Bedouin, who have lived here as desert nomads for thousands of years, have since 1965 been settling in villages with the help of the Israeli government.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
	639, 720, 1413 KHz.
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Koran
17:40	Cartoons
18:00	Children's Programme
19:00	Programmes Review
19:10	Programme on Sport
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Local Folklore Programme
21:30	Cinema "K4"
22:10	News in Arabic
23:10	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Comedy: Barney Miller
21:00	Documentary: The Jewel in the Crown
22:00	News in English
22:15	Play of the Week: Plaza Suite
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM	(partly on 9500 KHz. SW)
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	News Summary
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Fiction
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
22:30	Evening Show
23:00	News Headlines
23:30	Evening Show
24:00	News Headlines

TODAY'S EVENTS	
ing from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: (190 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	
EXHIBITIONS	
* The first Arab and international book exhibition at the University of Jordan Library.	
* Painting exhibition by Uemura Rikiz at the Royal Cultural Centre from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.	
* Art exhibition at French Cultural Centre from 3:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre Tel. 44371	
American Centre Library Tel. 41521	
British Council Tel. 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009	
Goethe Institute Tel. 44903	
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24094	
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777	
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665181	
Hussein Youth City Tel. 667181	
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793	
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111	
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6 p.m. Closed: Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 11:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6 p.m. Closed: Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating	

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.	
14:30	Cairo (EA)
15:40	Kuwait (KAC)
19:30	Kuwait, Dhahran (RU)
20:00	Baghdad (IA)
20:05	Cairo (EA)
20:30	Baghdad (RU)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RU)
21:30	Baghdad (RU)
02:05	Cairo (EA)
ARRIVALS	
07:00	Cairo (EA)
08:00	Aqaba (RU)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:30	Jeddah (RU)
09:45	Dhahran, Kuwait (RU)
09:45	Cairo (RU)
10:00	Damascus (RU)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RU)
10:15	Beirut (RU)
10:30	Dhahran, Riyadh (Saudi)
14:40	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RU)
16:00	Bucharest, Istanbul (RU)
16:45	Laraca (RU)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RU)
17:15	Frankfurt, Damascus (RU)
18:30	Beirut (MEA)
18:30	Baghdad (IA)
18:30	London, Paris (RU)
19:00	Tripoli (RU)
19:05	Cairo (EA)
20:30	Athens (OA)
20:40	Rome, Damascus (Altalis)
20:40	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
00:30	Cairo (RU)
00:45	Baghdad (RU)
01:05	Cairo (EA)
DEPARTURES:	
05:45	Cairo (RU)
06:30	Beirut (RU)
06:30	Damascus (RU)
06:40	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Amman (KA)
08:00	Cairo (EA)
09:05	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Tripoli (RU)
10:45	Cairo, Tunis (Tunisian Air)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RU)
11:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RU)
11:30	Cairo (RU)
12:10	Riyadh, Dhahran (Saudi)
12:30	Rome, Madrid (RU)
12:45	Laraca (RU)

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance 193, 75111	
Fire, police 199	
Blood bank 75121	
Civil Defence rescue 66111	
Fire headquarters 22090-3	
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777	
Police headquarters 39141	
Traffic police 66390-1	
Electric Power Co. 36381-2	
Municipal water service 71125-8	
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333	
HOSPITALS	
Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32	
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4	
Aklieh Maternity, J. Amman 42441	
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362	
Malhas, J. Amman 66147	
Palestine, Shmeisani 66147-4	
Shmeisani Hospital 66913	
University Hospital 84845	
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158	
Al-Muhsen Hospital 667237-9	
The Islamic Abadi 664164	
Al-Anli, Abadi 665292	
Al-Islam, Abadi 77101-3	
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111	
Army, Marka 91611	
GENERAL	
Dr. Lawrence Hial Bader (08) Al-Shar pharmacy 75825	
ZARQA:	
Dr. Mahmoud Abdallah Abu Mahfuz (Ghwerieh) (08) Mousa pharmacy (08)	
Jordan Television 73111	
Radio Jordan 74111	
Ministry of Tourism 42311	
Hotel complaints 666412	
Price complaints 661176	
Telephone:	
Information 12	
Jordan and Middle East calls 10	
Overseas calls 17	
Cable or telegram 18	
Repair service 11	
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple (Double Red) 550 / 500	Grapes (white) 700 / 600
Apple (Golden) 550 / 500	Grapes (black) 700 / 600
Apple (Starline) 550 / 500	Grapefruit 120 / 80
Apple (Smith) 550 / 500	Guava 400 / 300
Apple (local) 220 / 180	Lemon 140 / 120
Banana 270 / 220	Marrow (large) 60 / 40
Banana (Mukammal) 300 / 280	Marrow (small) 120 / 80
Beans 300 / 250	Melion 160 / 140
Cabbage 60 / 40	Olives 350 / 200
Carrot 130 / 110	Onion (dry) 150 / 120
Cauliflower (white) 90 / 60	Okra 150 / 100
Cucumber (large) 200 / 150	Oranges (Abn Surra) 240 / 200
Cucumber (small) 360 / 300	Oranges (Shameem) 120 / 140
Dates 180 / 150	Pears 650 / 600
Eggplant (large) 150 / 120	Pepper (sweet) 200 / 150
Eggplant (small) 400 / 300	Pepper (hot green) 200 / 150
Figs 400 / 300	Potatoes 170 / 130
Garlic 400 / 300	Tomatoes 170 / 140

Crown Prince meets U.S. delegation

DEIR ALLA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday met the visiting U.S. congressional delegation, headed by the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee member Matthew McHugh, at the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) office in Deir Alla.

The Prince briefed the delegation on projects carried out by the authority in the Jordan Valley and the successful agricultural experiment in the valley.

He also explained to the American team the current situation in the occupied Arab territories, Israel's settlement policies and its measures for the Judaisation of

the occupied territories and the evacuation of their legitimate Arab residents.

The Crown Prince gave the visiting team a dinner after the meeting, which was attended by members of the JVA board of directors and the American ambassador to Jordan.

Hassan condoles Adwan family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday visited the house of the deceased, Sheikh Affash Al Adwan, and extended his condolences to the Adwan family on the death of Sheikh Affash.

U.S. judge lectures on criminal law

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting U.S. Judge Matthew Fitzgerald Monday gave a lecture on U.S. criminal law at the College of Police Sciences on the invitation of Mu'ta University and the Jordanian Bar Association.

Mr. Fitzgerald briefed an audience of Public Security officers, lawyers and college students on the various historical stages of American criminal law since the foundation of the American state.

U. of J. to hold summer studies

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan has invited presidents of Arab universities to participate in the summer studies programme this year.

The invitation pointed out that registration will be open to students of Arab universities and educational institutions to study a number of credit hours during the summer course which would be counted as part of their studies at their own universities.

In its invitation, the university welcomed Arab universities' staff to lecture during the summer courses and added that the dean of summer studies will tour a number of universities and educational institutions in Arab countries for co-ordination in this field.

The university has issued a special guide book for summer studies which includes all information related to this study.

Too early to determine quantity of oil in Jordan, expert says

By Salameh Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — There is definitely oil in Jordan's northeastern desert, enough of it to make commercial exploitation feasible, but it is too early now to determine the exact quantities and too early for Jordan to join the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), according to an oil expert working in Jordan.

Mr. Peter Webber, manager of Schlumberger Oil Exploration Company now working on the oil exploration programme near Azraq, told the Jordan Times that there are no reasons why "we should not be optimistic about oil prospects in Jordan because the area is promising, that being based on geological, geochemical and geophysical studies and on the environmental aspects which are suitable for the formation of the precious fluid."

Last week, well informed sources told the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i that a 1500-metre deep well has started producing 400 barrels per day, which they described as a promising sign that the area, where exploration teams are engaged in drilling, contains oil in commercial quantities.

Foreign international firms, providing services at the drillhole near Azraq, include Romania's Rom Petrol, France's Schlumberger, Yugoslavia's Nafta-Gaz and the American Dowell, which is now 50 per cent Sch-

lumberger owned. Iraqi technicians have also taken part in exploration works elsewhere in the country.

All firms operating in the Azraq site are working together. The joint team comprises: Rom Petrol drilling with Nafta Gaz, the owner of the drilling rig while Schlumberger and Dowell provide measurements and examinations. Each firm complement the work of the others and no single firm can manage without the cooperation of the rest.

In the oil exploration process, Mr. Webber said, what is usually done is to carry out seismic works until a suitable structure is located which might vary in depth. The expected structure usually looks like a hill containing either oil, gas or water underneath. "The only way to find out is to drill an exploration well."

In Jordan, he said, Natural Resources Authority (NRA) carries out seismic works as well as being in complete charge of the drilling. "When the NRA decides, the dri-

ling starts and as a routine from time to time the NRA interrupts the drilling and Schlumberger is called to the rig."

With a number of sophisticated equipment, electronic measurements are made on rocks and fluid inside the well. Those measurements can tell the porosity and density of rocks while they are thousands of metres underneath the surface. The process is time-consuming and is very costly to take samples up to the surface, according to Mr. Webber.

Giving a brief account on the nature of his company's drilling operations at the site, Mr. Webber pointed out that oil flowing to the surface would usually be mixed with drilling mud. If oil was thick it means it cannot be produced but if it was fluid as it was the case of oil discovered near Azraq then it can be produced.

"After the oil starts flowing, more drilling has to be made as well as more measurements, such as putting an electric current into the formation to determine the extent of any hydrocarbon present, must be taken. The more hydrocarbon the better," Mr. Webber added.

The repeat formation tester is another sophisticated tool used to measure the formation pressure, take samples of the formation fluids and bring them later to the surface for analysis.

All information received is fed into a powerful computer which sends signals process on the results of those measurements, and upon those results, decisions of further well operations are made. Other operations include, isolating a cer-

tain interval of the rock or opening rocks to let oil flow to the surface. Then analysis are made to extract a pure sample of the fluid.

In Jordan the international firms providing exploration services are working on the basis of contract rather than a concession. The NRA has already done the geophysical work and the companies were brought in to do the drilling.

An exploration expert, who declined to be identified, said: "If Jordan turns out to have commercial quantities of oil, my company would boost its activities and could participate in pumping."

The expert, commenting on the announced 400 barrel a day production, said that there is no way anybody can be so sure about the quantities until oil is left to flow for a few days. "Measuring quantities in such a short duration does not mean final figures," he added.

In Jordan's national budget for 1984, an amount of JD 6.1 million has been set aside for oil exploration, reflecting an increase of 15 per cent on the figure for 1983.

Discovery of oil in commercial quantities could revitalise the Jordanian economy which is dependent mainly on revenue from exports of phosphates and potash to an unstable world market and on Arab aid which has fallen because of the world oil glut.

Last year, Jordan helped by credits from some Arab countries and the Islamic Development Bank spent 87 per cent of its export revenue buying Saudi oil costing JD 330.5 million.



The Chinese parliamentary delegation are received by Deputy Senate Speaker Abdul Rahman Khalifa (second from left), upon arrival in Amman Monday (Petra photo).

Chinese delegation arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress led by the vice-chairman of the Congress Standing Committee, Wang Ren Zhong, arrived here Monday afternoon on a six-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of speaker of the Upper House of Parliament (Sen-

ates) Ahmad Al Tarawneh. The delegation will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on ways for strengthening co-operation between the two countries.

They are also scheduled to visit a number of historical, touristic and archaeological places in Jordan.

The delegation was received at the Queen Alia International Airport by deputy speaker of the house Abdul Rahman Khalifa, the two members of the House De-fallah Al Hmoud and Fuad Qaqish as well as the Chinese ambassador in Amman.

Alia to start flights to East Berlin

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines and Interflug, the national carrier of the German Democratic Republic have signed an agreement last week whereby both airlines will start operating one weekly flight between the two countries according to the latest issue of the Alia News.

Under the agreement, Interflug will begin operations on Jan. 15 by extending its Beirut services to Amman, while Alia will introduce its weekly flight to East Berlin in May this year.

During the discussions, the Alia team was headed by Mr. Ghassan Ali, from Alia's Marketing and Sales Department and was attended by senior officials from both airlines.

Royal Wings gets new publisher

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Relations Department of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, recently came to an agreement with a new publisher for its English inflight quarterly magazine, Royal Wings.

Media Transasia publishes a number of other inflight, lifestyle and trade magazines, as well as

books. The first issue of the new Royal Wings will be out in April this year and will appear quarterly for the rest of the year.

Beginning from January 1985 the Royal Wings magazine will appear every other month.

Parliament approves constitutional amendment

(Continued from page 1)

two-thirds of the members present, in accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution. Later the newly-elected deputies, together with the old ones, can together elect the remaining number of deputies.

During the debate over the amendment, Mr. Abdul Wahab Al Vajali, a deputy from the Karak region, suggested that the amendment should be given an urgency status for consideration.

Speaker Ireikat said that the amendment should be referred to the House's Legal Committee, a request which was strongly rejected by Deputy Rizk Al Batayneh on the basis that "the committee has lost its legal status."

Replying to Mr. Batayneh, Mr. Ireikat stressed that the Legal Committee still exists from its "organisational and legal aspects, and is not dissolved."

Deputy Abdul Ra'ouf Al Fares supported Mr. Ireikat, while another deputy, Abdul Qadar Al Saleh, backed calls for urgent discussions on the amendment.

Mr. Saleh's suggestion was unanimously approved by the House members.

Deputy Mohammad Al Haj Abdullah, who was the first to comment on the amendment, criticised its additional provision and asked: "How could the elected members of one half of the constituencies nominate and choose deputies from the other half when they do not have any knowledge about them?"

Mr. Abdullah suggested that the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) should participate in the nomination and election of deputies representing the West Bank.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who participated in the debate, pointed out that the principle of elections to fill vacant seats in the House is already an approved principle in Article 88 of the Constitution which was amended in 1973.

Substantiating his statement, Mr. Badran said that the House had previously nominated and elected several deputies from constituencies under compelling situations.

He pointed out that the additional provision to Article 73 is only a procedural act resorted to in two cases.

The first of these cases, Mr. Badran said, is the King's use of

his constitutional right to dissolve the House.

The other case, he added, is the termination of the House's legal duration.

Deputy Salman Al Q'dah stressed that the amendment of the Constitution reflects a "return of matters to their normal course and the resumption of parliamentary life."

"The amendment is of enormous advantage to the country," Mr. Q'dah said.

A lengthy debate followed and Deputy Abdul Baqi Gammo called on the members to end the discussion and vote on the amendment. The House endorsed his call and voting on the amendment followed.

A total of 45 deputies attended Monday's session. One member, Hafez Adel Nabi, from the Hebron region in the occupied West Bank, could not attend the session as he was barred from crossing to the East Bank by the Israeli occupation authorities.

Two of the attending deputies abstained from voting on the amendment which was unanimously endorsed by the other 43.

Following the Lower House's session, the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) held a session and ratified the amendment and heard the Royal Decrees on the reconvening of Parliament.

The Senate also heard a Royal Decree accepting the resignation of its six members who were originally elected deputies of the



Deputies of the Lower House of Parliament hold consultations before the House's extraordinary session Monday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Lower House. The resignations were necessary for the six to resume their

seats in the Lower House, and they attended the House session Monday.

Tunisian pipeline sabotaged

(Continued from page 1)

sources, about 100 people were killed throughout Tunisia.

Some of the earliest disturbances were in the southern mining city of Gafsa, which was attacked in January 1980 by a commando of Tunisian government opponents who came from Libya by way of Algeria.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi telephoned Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali during last week's troubles to assure him that Libya had played no part in the disturbances, diplomatic sources said.

But it is known that some oppo-

nents of the Tunisian government still live in Libya despite last year's rapprochement between Tunisia and Tripoli, the sources said.

The Tunisian Defence Ministry statement said that at about one a.m. Sunday a Tunisian army patrol discovered a fire on the pipeline, at Henchir Al Bassassa, two kilometres from the Tunisian-Libyan border.

This is not far from the point where the Tunisian, Libyan and Algerian borders meet in the Sahara.

The statement said it had been established that a Land Rover coming from Libyan territory had entered Tunisia and stopped

about 800 metres from the pipeline.

Four men carrying a crate then approached the pipe and blew it up, setting some of the oil ablaze.

The blaze was put out on Sunday afternoon and the Algerian authorities were asked to stop pumping from In Amenas, it said.

The statement said tracks of four men, who wore sandals, were found leading back to the parked vehicle. Debris from the pipe was found up to 150 metres from the explosion.

Oil sources said the pipe has a capacity of about three million tonnes a year but the explosion should have only a limited impact on deliveries.

New cabinet expected today or tomorrow

(Continued from page 1)

meeting of the two houses of parliament Thursday, and the government's programme is expected to be completely based on the King's address, the sources said.

Mr. Obaidat, who has been interior minister since April, 1982 and chief of the Jordanian Intelligence Service for eight years before that, is expected to retain for himself the portfolios of foreign and defence ministers, in keeping with traditions of previous prime ministers. Other sources suggested that either Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, the former Jordanian representative to the U.N., or Dr. Jamal Nasser, a former minister, might be appointed foreign minister.

The political activity in Amman Monday was centred around the Royal Court, Mr. Badran's and Mr. Obaidat's residences, the

Prime Ministry and also at the House of Parliament.

Among the names mentioned to take over important ministries are Mr. Suleiman Arar, Dr. Jawad Al Anani, Dr. Hanna Odeh, Mrs. Laila Sharaf and Mr. Taber Hikmat.

Mr. Arar, speaker of the dissolved National Consultative Council (NCC), is expected to be named deputy prime minister and minister of the interior. Dr. Anani, the minister of labour, may move to take over industry and trade; the name of his undersecretary Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, was mentioned to succeed him at the Ministry of Labour. Dr. Odeh, the president of the National Planning Council (NPC), is expected to be named finance minister, or he may head a new ministry for national planning in place of the present council. Mrs. Laila Sharaf, widow

of the late prime minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, is expected to replace Mr. Adnan Abn Odeh as information minister. Mr. Hikmat is tipped to be named transport minister.

Dr. Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben is expected to retain his present post as minister of communications. Either Dr. Yahya Khreis, president of the Doctors' Association, or Dr. Kamel Ajlouni of the University of Jordan will be named health minister to replace Dr. Zuhair Malhas. Hamdallah Al Nabulsi, director general of the Housing Corporation, is tipped to replace Hassan Al Momani as the minister of municipalities and the environment. Hikmat Al Saket, now minister of state at the Prime Ministry, is expected to be named minister of education.

Other names mentioned for portfolios are Mr. Rayef Najm, head

of the Engineering Office at Yarmouk University, Abd Khalaf Daoudieh, governor of Irbid, Mr. Ribhi Mustafa, a businessman, Mr. Shawkat Mahmoud, undersecretary of the Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry, Mr. Taher Al Masri, former ambassador to the U.K. and presently member of Parliament, and Dr. Abdullah Nsour, director of the Tax Department.

Mr. Yana Hikmat, head of protocol at the Royal Palace, is tipped to take over the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

Former NCC members Khalil Al Salem and Omar Al Nabulsi, Mr. Mudar Badran and former prime ministers Bahjat Al Tal-houni and Abdul Monem Al Rifai are expected to be appointed to five of the Upper House of Parliament's seven vacant seats.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran talks to reporters after the extraordinary session of the Parliament (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

'Parliament recall is purely an internal issue'

(Continued from page 1)

prime minister and then the cabinet should call for elections in a maximum duration of two months.

In answer to a question about whether the present House will continue a full four-year term, Mr. Badran stressed that it will now enjoy the full rights as provided in the Constitution "as if it was a new parliament elected yesterday."

Asked about whether there are plans to increase the number of deputies in the House, Mr. Badran said that there are nine electorates

in the East Bank and seven in the West Bank and in each constituency there are 30 members, making a total of 60 deputies in the House.

On women's participation in parliamentary life, he said that women can participate in elections, but as for nominating women for elections "this is totally up to the Parliament which is now in its full authorities."

Mr. Badran stressed that the restoration of the Parliament "is purely an internal affair" and "it will not affect, in the least, any

other matter."

"I mean what I say, because the restoration of the Parliament is only aimed at the implementation and return of the Constitution and the democratic life to Jordan."

Mr. Badran pointed out that even the National Consultative Council members always urged for the return of parliamentary and democratic life to the country. "It was a continuous demand and now it has come true by the virtue of the Royal Decree," he concluded.

Howe optimistic

(Continued from page 1)

On the Lebanese problem, Ali said they had discussed priorities for terminating the conflict in Lebanon including the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Egypt has repeatedly called for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, followed by those of Syria and other foreign troops.

Britain last week suggested replacing the four-nation peace-keeping force in Lebanon with United Nations forces.

British journalists travelling with Sir Geoffrey said this was one of the ideas the foreign secretary was trying to promote during his tour, which will also take him to Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Judging from Mr. Ali's statement to reporters Monday, it appeared Egypt supported the British view. "There were no differences in views between us on all subjects discussed," the Egyptian foreign minister stated.

Mr. Ali later told a luncheon in honour of Sir Geoffrey that Egypt was trying hard to overcome the stalemate in the Middle East peace process.

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Democracy within grasp

JORDAN has entered a new political stage with the reconvening of the Lower House of Parliament and its vote Monday allowing for general and by-elections to be held in the East Bank, while keeping technical and legal responsibility for the occupied West Bank.

The vast majority of Jordanians have for sometime now been yearning for a rich political life that would assure for them the right to participate, along with their elected representatives and the government, in shaping their future and running their own affairs. Here, now, our hopes are much closer to realization.

Jordanians are no doubt aware of the difficult challenges facing not only them but the whole Arab Nation as well, especially the Palestinians with whom we have had the closest and warmest of brotherly relations. Yet almost every one of us wants his voice heard, on the right platform and through the proper channel, in full freedom and without any fear. The challenges make it imperative for us to express ourselves freely and share in the responsibility fully — and not the other way round. Most probably we are going to need a period of time to adjust to the new situation, and to adapt our political ways accordingly. But we also have to help ourselves to it. No one should be asked to give us more than we need; just as we should learn how to earn for ourselves what we require.

His Majesty King Hussein's decision to recall the Parliament has put the emphasis on enriching the political life of the East Bank, but that does not mean forgetting about our brethren in the West Bank — their suffering and their agony in 16 long years of occupation. On the contrary, by releasing our potential here, the Palestinians are going to feel even stronger and more assured of Jordan's commitment to their cause, which is naturally also our cause. True, the re-institution of parliamentary life in Jordan cannot on its own solve the Palestinian problem, but it is surely a big step to strengthen the steadfastness of the occupied territories, and is at the same time a direct answer to Israel's continued violation of international law and practices there.

Still, it is a bit early perhaps to envisage how our own lives would be different with the restored Parliament, although it will largely be up to the people what they will make of it. At the least, the door has been opened to move nearer to our aspirations and wishes for a free and progressive society, and we must not therefore allow a great opportunity to slip away from us.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: A new stage

WITH THE convening of the parliament's extraordinary session Monday, Jordan embarks on a new stage of parliamentary and political life. The session signals a positive and responsible response to the people's aspirations to participate in the shouldering of part of the duty of the government and national responsibility.

By occupying the West Bank, the Zionists have imposed on our country an inextinguishable test, but despite that the king government and people in Jordan continued to emphasize that there can be no alternative to democratic life and parliamentary rule. These are the rights of the people and they represent our country's democratic features. Despite the occupation, Parliament has been called to shoulder its responsibility and to undertake necessary legislation.

This is a clear message to the Zionist enemy and to the international community which indicates that Jordan is determined to continue carrying its legal responsibility and honouring its commitments towards the occupied territories.

We wish convened Parliament all success in its endeavours to safeguard the country's higher interests and to preserve the unity of the people on the two banks.

Al Dustour: A right practised

IT IS to be emphasised that Jordan has the full right to exercise its democratic life and its people should not have to acquire any prior approval for practising this right from any other country.

The desire for resuming parliamentary life in the country emanates from the people's will and reflects the country's adherence to democracy which has characterised Jordan since the 1920s. There are certain Arab regimes who hate to see us resume our right and are accusing this country of various sorts of things for calling parliament to meet and for planning to resume normal democratic rule. These regimes should not forget their own crimes against the Arab people in general and the Palestinians in particular and also their shirking of their national responsibilities.

Jordan embarks on the resumption of parliamentary rule with self-confidence, and assures all Arab countries of its determination to honour its commitments towards the Palestinian people who form an integral part of the united Arab family of this country. No one has the right to criticize Jordan for trying to restore parliamentary rule after a suspension of nearly 10 years.

Parliament means people's participation in ruling the country, and our Parliament represents the Jordanian and Palestinian people on both banks of the River Jordan.

Sawt Al Shaab: A unity safeguarded

WITH THE convening of Parliament Monday, Jordan embarks on a new step along the democratic and parliamentary road. It is not an easy step to take because it manifests the country's ability to confront challenges and maintain its steadfastness in the face of dangers.

The government and Parliament are in for heavy responsibilities in the future stage and the road is not a bed of roses. They have to work hard and perform their duty and cooperate on the domestic and pan-Arab levels so as to safeguard the unity of the two banks of the River Jordan.

The convening of Parliament comes at a critical moment in the region's history and at a time when the Zionist enemy is trying to swallow up the Arab land of Palestine.

The Jordanian government and Parliament will never abandon their responsibility or turn their back to the Palestinian people and the PLO legitimate leadership.

The 50s, the 60s and the 80s

By Rami G. Khouri

Pity the Jordanian parliament. To judge by the motives and expectations attributed to its reconvening this week, it will, more or less simultaneously, resolve the Palestine issue, provide a new institutional mechanism for Palestinian representation, satisfy Jordanian popular aspirations for political participation, revive the September 1982 Reagan initiative on the Middle East, forge a new tripartite Jordanian-Palestinian-Egyptian alliance, and bring rain before the agricultural season is written off because of the drought.

The reconvening of the parliament has brought with it a flurry of speculation, in the press and elsewhere, about the implications and regional ramifications of the move. The most widespread theory sees the move as designed to pressure Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat into making a move soon vis-a-vis Arab-Israeli peace-making, or else the Jordanian parliament, that Re-awakened and Still Mighty Beast, will step in and take over the task of forging a joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on how to respond to the Reagan initiative.

I am slow to accept this theory, and I suspect that what we are witnessing yet again is the tendency of the world to view the state, kingdom, people, interests, leadership and resources of Jordan simply as an appendage to the Palestine-Israel conflict. Few people seem willing to accept the reconvening of parliament as the logical response of an enlightened leadership to an increasingly educated citizenry for genuine political rights, and participatory and representative institutions of state. There is a problem, of course, in that the Lower House of Parliament has 30 members each from the West Bank and the East Bank, and therefore a reconvened parliament also revives the problem of how to activate parliamentary life in Jordan with a two-bank parliament without contravening the 1974 Rabat Arab summit decision recognising the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The answer to that is, simply there is no answer. What we have here is a philosophical nightmare: an institutional structure dating from the early 1950s (the parliament convened a political decision taken in the early 1970s) the Rabat decision, and the two are irreconcilable in the early 1980s when the East Bank of

Jordan wishes to use its 30-year-old parliament to give the kiss of life to its people's quest for more democratic government. So what to do? Nothing, I suggest. Or rather, nothing insofar as the Jordanian parliament is concerned, for this is not where the dilemma lies, and nor is it where the solution to the Palestine issue lurks.

It is unfair both to Jordanians and to Palestinians to look to the parliament in Amman for salvation, let alone redemption, of the unresolved Palestinian issue. If several factors have been made clear during the past 15 years, they include the following:

1. Jordan is not going to allow itself to become an alternative Palestinian state, as it demonstrated by fighting against the Palestinians for its sovereignty in 1970-71, and now by countering Israeli designs in the early 1980s.

2. The Palestinians, under the leadership of the PLO, are not going to accept a solution to their problem that dilutes their political identity and tries to make Palestinian objectives palatable to simple folk like Walter Mondale and Ariel Sharon by hiding them under the robes of the Jordanian parliament.

3. The highest Palestinian

decision-making body, the Palestine National Council, decided a year ago that Jordan and Palestine should have a confederal relationship in the future; and if the Jordanian people and leadership make a similar decision, then confederal ties will come into force one day when a Palestinian political entity is established in the West Bank and Gaza. In other words, the Palestinians and Jordanians are working jointly on the basis of more or less equal parties that feel bound together by the forces of history, geography, demography, economics, and political loneliness, because

4. It has become obvious that, in the eyes of the superpowers, the regional powers and the regional bullies, Jordan and Palestine (and Lebanon) are expendable units that might one day have to be sacrificed in the greater interests of greater forces. Only a joint Jordanian-Palestinian understanding on common political action, preferably wrapped in the ribbons of Arab League summitry, can increase the prospects of advances on the Arab-Israeli peace-making front, and thereby protect both Jordanian and Palestinian interests in the long run.

5. There can be no meaningful effort by any Arab state to speak for the Palestinians, and Jordan, knowing the Palestinians better than any other Arab state does, would be the last party to try and take over the PLO's task of representing the Palestinians.

Rather, I think, the answer to the riddle of why the Jordanian parliament was reconvened lies not in the Palestine question, but in the Jordan question. The parliament is a symbol of Jordan's desire to resume, and advance, its parliamentary tradition, and to work towards more meaningful, democratic systems of public order and government. That this can be attempted only in the East Bank, while the West Bank remains occupied, emphasises the contemporary clarity of the Jordanian-Palestinian division in terms of how each people must relate to its own institutions and answer to the beat of its own political drummers, on the path to confederal or other ties in the future.

The problems within the PLO these days will be resolved, in one way or another, by the Palestinians themselves. If, in the worst scenario, the PLO falls apart and its various components degenerate into many smaller institutions that

are incapable of either representing their people or making important decisions, the likelihood then would be for the Palestinian people to regroup into a new, independent Palestinian institution, and not, as some people assume, to turn to the Jordanian parliament for salvation, or representation. Surely, Jordan and its parliament, and its other institutions of state, will always lend a hand when the Palestinians ask for help. But it is contrary to both the realities of recent history and the impulse of the flesh to expect the Jordanian parliament to emerge as the new focal point of Palestinian-Jordanian action.

To the contrary, I suggest the Amman parliament will emphasise the separate political identity that the Palestinian people have developed since 1967, under the leadership of the PLO, and will only prod developments within the PLO so as to speed up a new Jordanian-Palestinian understanding based on the separate decisions of two equal parties — Jordan and the PLO. It is important to keep in mind that if we have returned to a Jordanian parliamentary institution of the early 50s, we have not returned to the early 50s themselves.

Aquino murder, crumbling economy force Marcos' political showdown

By Graham Lovell
Reuter

MANILA — Austerity seems to be the bleak road ahead for the Philippines after a year that saw the killing of one of its most popular politicians and its economy crumble in a heap of unpaid debts.

But 1984 could also be a year of change and a watershed for an ailing President Ferdinand Marcos, whose 18-year grip on the country is seen by many to be faltering at last.

The crucial tests will be a constitutional amendment referendum in January, when the turnout could be a significant indicator of popular sentiment, and parliamentary elections in May, which might be at the low-point of the economic turn-around.

The murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino in August, for reasons still unclear, pitched the country into a situation that was already on the cards, a mountain of debts, diminishing markets for dwindling exports and no foreign currency to buy vital imports.

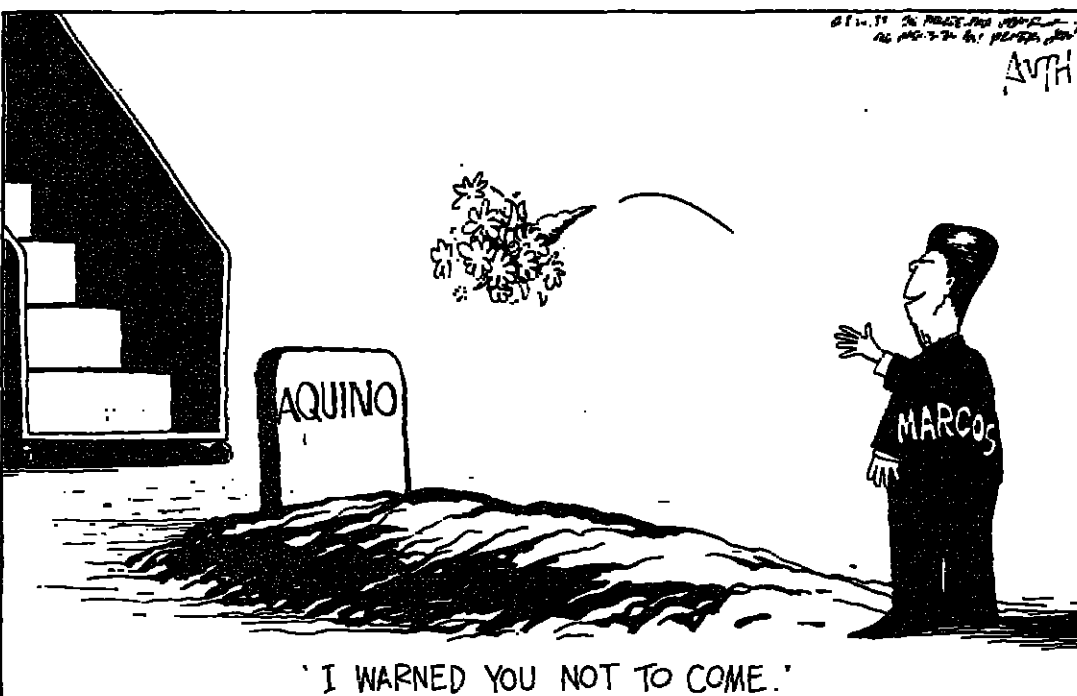
"Everything was in place for trouble well before August but only a few people realised it. Mr. Aquino propelled it into happening that much sooner," said an international economist who asked not to be identified.

"Everything" included debts later disclosed to total nearly \$25 billion and which may be higher, a balance of payments deficit of around \$2 billion by the end of 1983 and almost nothing in the foreign exchange kitty.

A 90-day moratorium on debt repayments imposed in October is certain to be extended. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Financial Community are trying to put together a package of debt rescheduling and economic aid, and there seems to be little to brighten new year celebrations.

Factories relying on imported commodities are expected to begin laying off workers soon, while unemployment in most urban areas seems to be accepted as a foregone conclusion, according to independent research organisations and even the government.

Roman Catholic Church groups are preparing to set up "soup kitchens" in case food shortages become acute.



One economist said: "A comparison with Brazil or Mexico, (which also faced huge debt problems) might be valid but they blew the whistle on themselves much earlier when they still had foreign exchange reserves in place and could continue to import in the interim."

"The Philippines just went on spending up to the last minute by which time it was too late."

The murder of Mr. Aquino, as he was being escorted from an aircraft that brought him back to Manila from three years of voluntary exile in the United States, pushed the situation over the top, fuelling economic problems with political uncertainty.

His death sparked demonstrations, some violent, not only in Manila but also in provincial cities.

The military, which provided his escort, said Mr. Aquino was shot by a hired killer and Communist guerrillas. A special commission is trying to find whether this was so and if anyone put him up to it.

The former senator had been expected to galvanise fragmented opposition parties and challenge the ruling party, Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL), in the national assembly elections.

The challenge he is making is posthumous and although the opposition is neither united nor really galvanised, KBL Party supporters said the political and economic instability that followed his murder pushed Mr. Marcos into making concessions that would have been unthinkable a few months earlier.

He has agreed to constitutional amendments restoring the vice-presidency, abolished while he ruled by martial law between 1972 and 1981, and adjusting electoral boundaries so assembly members will represent smaller provincial constituencies rather than regions, which tended to benefit the financially-favoured and better-organised KBL.

KBL sources said this was certain to mean many of Mr. Marcos's party losing their seats or switching sides before the May elections. The KBL now holds nearly all the 178 elected seats.

Also, he approved new registration of the estimated 20 million voters to ensure "free, fair and honest elections" — a persistent demand from Manila's Business Community, which had become Mr. Marcos' most potent critic as the economic crisis worsened.

Businessmen were also at the forefront of demands for the vice-presidency to be restored. They made no secret of their fear that the president's wife, Imelda, might make a grab for power if Mr. Marcos resigned before his official term ends in 1987.

Nervousness over the health of the 66-year-old president, he has admitted having been unwell about the time of the Aquino murder, increased pressure on him to tidy up the succession question.

Mrs. Marcos, an assembly member and the cabinet minister for human settlements, wields considerable influence and is popular at grass-roots level.

But foreign and local businessmen here consider her extravagant and fear her lavish style might scare off further international financial support.

Said an economist: "The IMF cannot set any political rules, but commercial banks do look closely at the domestic scene and worry about the safety of their investments. They are bound to."

"Probably they will be satisfied if the IMF is satisfied," he said. "But the fund is likely to set down some pretty tough conditions for its \$650 million standby credit and other support."

The Philippines is trying to reschedule as much as it can of its foreign debt, hopes to raise \$3.3 billion in new loans and would like to use promised development loans to buy commodities needed for its export industries.

In the coming year, analysts anticipate shortages of simple items that are made locally but rely on imported parts, such as medicines, baby food, light bulbs and car tyres.

No change on missiles

But any attempt to reverse a parliamentary decision last month opposing NATO plans for new nuclear missiles in Europe could prove difficult.

The Radicals, who have a long tradition of pacifism, are strongly against the medium-range nuclear missiles and have said they would not tolerate any change in defence

1983-Security Council

By Anthony Goodman
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council met more times in 1983 than in any year since 1976, with the dispute over independence for South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa) most frequently topping the agenda.

The 15-nation body, responsible for maintaining international peace and security, was convened 98 times for sessions that ranged in duration from only a few minutes to several hours. In 1982 it met 89 times.

Last year was the council's fifth most active since it began wrestling with problems of war and peace in 1946. The only busier years were 1976, when 113 council sessions were held, 1964 (104 meetings), 1948 (168) and 1947 (137).

Namibia: 21

The Namibia question accounted for 21 meetings last year and another five were taken up with a complaint by Angola of aggression by Namibia-based South African troops.

The Middle East, including the crisis in Lebanon, the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories and the renewal of U.N. Peace-Keeping Forces in Southern Lebanon and on the Golan Heights, was the subject of 18 council sessions.

The three-year-old war between Iran and Iraq was the subject of only one meeting.

Although the council has adopted four resolutions and issued several appeals for an end to the bloodshed since the Gulf war erupted in September 1980, many U.N. members despair of being able to influence the situation and only hope the fighting does not escalate or spread.

Nicaragua: 16

Accounting for 16 meetings last year were complaints by Nicaragua's Sandinista government that it was the target of attacks by counter-revolutionary forces trained and financed by the United States.

The council also met nine times on a complaint by Chad alleging aggression by Libya, and seven times on a charge by Libya that it was being menaced by U.S. warships and aircraft.

USSR: 115 vetoes

The downing of an off-course South Korean airliner by Soviet fighters with the loss of all 269 people aboard led to six council meetings and the only Soviet veto of 1983. This brought the total of Soviet vetoes since 1946 to 115.

The council devoted four meetings to the situation in Cyprus, calling on the Turkish Cypriots to rescind the declaration of independence they proclaimed over part of the island on Nov. 15.

Another three meetings were held soon afterwards on the renewal of the U.N. force that has been trying to keep the peace between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots since 1964.

Three council sessions were generated by the invasion of Grenada by the United States and a group of Caribbean nations following a coup last October on the tiny spice island.

U.S. vetoes: 37

This debate also resulted in one of the two vetoes cast by the United States last year, the other was on a Middle East resolution, and brought the American veto tally to 37.

One meeting was devoted to an appeal to the South African authorities to commute death sentences imposed on three members of the outlawed African National Congress. The men were nonetheless executed.

The unusually large number of meetings during the past couple of years reflects a growing tendency for the council to become a miniature General Assembly.

Where its debates were once largely confined to the council's 15 members, growing numbers of non-members now request permission to participate, as they are entitled to do under U.N. rules, but without the right to vote on resolutions.

Another Hyde Park

Nowadays, it is not unusual for 50 or more delegations, representing about one third of the U.N. membership, to speak on a particular topic, even though it might directly concern only a handful of them. The debate then has to be extended over several days.

This procedure is most often evident where it is clear from the start that the council will not be able to take any decisive action because of the threat of a big-power veto.

Denmark's centre-left expected back despite austerity plan

By Peter Gumbel
Reuter

COPENHAGEN — Denmark's centre-right coalition appears set to return to power after snap general election Tuesday, heralding a continuation of the economic austerity programme that led to its premature downfall.

All the latest opinion polls show the outgoing minority government is likely to receive an endorsement of its cost-cutting policies from the electorate and hence its 65 per cent

But the picture will not be much after the election, according to the two main

polled by the election, political analysts said.

Although Mr. Schluter's own Conservative Party is set to more than double its 26 seats, it will do so partly at the expense of its three junior coalition partners, the polls suggest.

If the voting goes as predicted, the coalition will secure about 80 seats, just short of a majority, and be forced to rely again on the unsure support of at least one other small non-socialist grouping, the analysts said.

Mr. Schluter, 54, called the election when parliament last month decisively rejected his

1984 budget, which sought to reduce a deficit of 63 billion crowns (\$6.3 billion) by about three billion crowns (\$300 million).

It was the government's first defeat on its economic programme, although it had lost debates on foreign policy several times and was constantly struggling to survive.

The opposition Social Democrats, the largest parliamentary party, played a key role in the government's downfall by voting against the finance bill for the first time in 53 years.

Taxation vs austerity

Under strong pressure from their trade union backers, they argued that the budget did not do enough to stem rising un-

employment, now 10.7 per cent, and objected to planned cuts in welfare spending.

Even before the parliament's vote, Mr. Schluter secured the support of the centrist Radical Liberal Party for his economic plans. That informal alliance is widely expected to continue after the election if Mr. Schluter does not win a majority.

No change on missiles

But any attempt to reverse a parliamentary decision last month opposing NATO plans for new nuclear missiles in Europe could prove difficult.

The Radicals, who have a long tradition of pacifism, are strongly against the medium-range nuclear missiles and have said they would not tolerate any change in defence

policy.

The election campaigns of the major parties have been dominated by the future of the Danish economy, to the almost total exclusion of other issues, including the missiles.

Mr. Schluter's Conservative Party, along with the Liberals, Centre-Democrats and Christian People's Party that made up the outgoing coalition, are fighting the election together and have pledged more of the same.

This includes steady but gentle reductions in the budget deficit by pruning spending, farming out some functions of the state to private firms, and a programme designed to modernise industry and promote Denmark's competitiveness.

They say their policies have had

encouraging results so far, pointing to sharp fall in inflation, interest rates and the balance of payments deficit, and urge voters to allow them to continue.

The Social Democrats, the most likely party to head a new administration if the opinion polls prove wrong, say they too will cut the budget deficit, principally by increasing company taxes and ending some tax concessions.

Their programme, seeking to create work for some of Denmark's 281,000 jobless, also proposes introducing a shorter working week for state employees.

Opinion polls suggest the Social Democrats may lose some of their support, although they will probably still win a few more seats than the Conservatives, their main rivals.

Returning to the Jordan Valley

Text and photographs
By Rami G. Khouri

AMMAN — Combining human energy and government assistance, the farmers and planners of Jordan have managed during the past decade to produce millions of tons of fruits and vegetables, increasing the crop yield year by year. The wider purpose of Jordan's agricultural planning, however, reaches beyond crop production to encompass a rural development strategy that is comprehensive in scope and far-sighted in vision.

Simply stated, the challenge is how to make farming profitable and rural living attractive in a developing country that also has one firm foot in an urbanised technological age.

It seems to be working: people are returning to the land. Not only has the ten-year-old Jordan Valley development effort been able to virtually halt the drift of valley residents from the farms to the city; it also has started to induce some of those who long ago moved to cities to return.

The Jordan Valley is a narrow but fertile stretch of land 100 kilometres long, extending from the Yarmouk River in the north to the Dead Sea in the south. Situated at 400 metres below sea level, the lowest spot on earth, it is the northern part of the Great Rift Valley which cuts into the earth as far south as Mozambique in Africa.

In this legendary valley, so rich in history from biblical times and throughout the ages since then, Jordanian farmers and planners today are shaping a bright future. They are showing that a partnership between private enterprise and government planning can produce wealth where only subsistence farming once existed.

Rural development of the Jordan Valley has always held priority in Jordan's national planning. In the early 1950s, to assure an adequate, steady supply of that most vital element — water — a detailed irrigation scheme was drawn up and began to be implemented in stages. The master plan for irrigation of the Jordan

Valley, which was prepared by two American firms (Baker and Harza), envisaged an intensive irrigation network covering 74,000 acres of land east of the Jordan River and another 41,250 acres west of the river.

The key element in the Baker-Harza plan was that it sought to break the historical pattern of subsistence farming in the valley. This ancient pattern had remained unchanged for thousands of years — wheat and barley fields irrigated by simple mud or stone canals fed by the side wadi waters. The new plan proposed a division of the rich land into small, family owned and operated farm units of around 5 acres each, based on intensive irrigation of high-value fruit and vegetable crops.

By 1957, work started on the East Ghor Canal, and by 1966 it stretched for 69 kilometres down the east side of the Jordan River, with a surface irrigation network of smaller canals that reached a total of 21,250 acres. (Subsequent extensions southward toward the Dead Sea have lengthened the canal to 94 kilometres.)

The East Ghor Canal, combined with the land redistribution programme that had been initiated in 1962, was the turning point in the modern history of the Jordan Valley. The area was suddenly transformed into a high-yield, high-value producer of fresh fruits and vegetables which commanded top prices in the export markets of the nearby Arab states.

But the momentum of the 1960s was suddenly shattered by the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The valley itself quickly became a battlefield. A series of indiscriminate Israeli bomb attacks ravaged much of the infrastructure and agricultural lands of the valley and the East Ghor Canal itself was severely damaged in several places. Most of the 60,000 people who had come to live or work in the valley fled to the safety of the eastern hills and cities. Only a few brave farmers ventured into the valley to water their precious banana and citrus groves — which in many cases represented a lifetime investment.

By 1971, development planners under the direction of Crown Prince Hassan had resumed efforts on the Jordan Valley as the only hope for a major increase in Jordan's agricultural production. This time, however, unlike the earlier, more limited efforts, planning embraced a wide scheme of integrated social and economic development that would provide the population with incentives to live in the valley on a permanent basis. The aim was to make a farmer's life in the valley a profitable and rewarding proposition.

The idea was to put in place a complete social infrastructure that would parallel the agriculture and irrigation infrastructure that had been developed in the 1960s. Several preliminary plans were formulated, and in February 1973 the Jordan Valley Commission was set up to implement a three-year plan that had been approved several months earlier by the Jordan Government and by His Majesty King Hussein.

This 300-page plan, entitled "The Rehabilitation and Development of the Jordan Valley (East Bank): 1973-1975," aimed to increase the irrigated lands of the valley to 90,000 acres and to provide social services to meet the needs of a population of 150,000 at full development. This would be achieved by grouping the valley's population into 36 villages, each with a full range of community facilities, including housing, schools, hospitals and clinics, telecommunications and other utilities.

In Jordan, the concept was an untested one. Dr. Hanna Odeh, National Planning Council president and member of the committee that prepared the plan in 1971-72, recalls today that the scope of the "integrated" plan that combined agricultural and social facilities was intended as a counterpoint to the previous irrigation-only approach of earlier development efforts in the valley. As he puts it: "We sought more balance between the technical requirements of irrigated agriculture and the practical needs of human beings who were seen as

the ultimate beneficiaries of the development of the valley."

Crown Prince Hassan also viewed the planning of the valley as an experiment that would have repercussions in other parts of the country. He notes today: "The entire Rift Valley, from the Yarmouk River through the potash project near the Dead Sea to Aqaba as an outlet to the sea, was considered as the main productive trunk of the country in terms of planning. We regarded the valley as not only rewarding to its own inhabitants, but also as the focal point on which our entire indigenous planning concepts could succeed. As a model of pulling together an interdisciplinary Jordanian team, the valley provides us with possibly the only live, open-air classroom of our own to inspire our regional planners working in other parts of the country."

Achievement during the past decade has been impressive and, in large part, has substantiated the bold planning concepts that were formulated in the early 1970s. The statistical record speaks for itself — but tells only half the story. The other half is the chronicle of human endeavour and progress, the tales of individual farmers, teachers, students, mothers and shopkeepers who now live in the valley. Attracted by the land redistribution programme, the handsome profits to be earned from advanced farming techniques and the comfort of the full range of social services that has been provided, they have settled in for good.

The quantitative progress achieved in the Jordan Valley has been dramatic:

Farmland under intensive irrigation has increased in the past ten years from 30,000 acres to over 50,000 acres (new projects now under implementation will bring under cultivation another 32,500 acres of prime farmland by 1986). By then, most of the 82,500-plus acres of irrigated farmland will be double or triple-cropped, due to latest techniques in drip irrigation and cultivation in plastic houses. And old surface irrigation methods have been rendered obsolete by the installation of an underground pressure-pipe irrigation network.

School enrollments in the valley have increased from 12,000 in 1973 to 21,000 in 1983, almost evenly split between boys and girls.

The population of the valley has increased from about 60,000 itinerant farmers and families in 1967 to over 100,000 permanent residents today, and is growing at a steady rate of over three per cent a year.

The agricultural output of the valley has increased more than eightfold during the past decade, to \$150 million worth of fruits and vegetables in 1982. This accounts for some 70 per cent of the entire

country's production of fruits and vegetables and over 80 per cent of its total food exports.

While Jordan's importation of cereals will always maintain its overall deficit in the food balance, increasing exports of fresh valley produce help keep the deficit within manageable proportions. In 1982, Jordan's total food imports of \$530 million were partly offset by food exports of \$120 million, most of which came from the Jordan Valley.

Total vegetable production in the valley last year was 312,000 tons, while fruit production (mainly citrus) totalled 47,000 tons and field crops totalled 13,000 tons. The main crops included tomatoes (154,000 tons), cucumbers (48,000 tons), eggplant (42,000 tons), squash (29,000 tons), and beans (6,500 tons).

More impressive than the increased amount and value of valley produce has been the change in attitude among the people who live and work there. Perhaps the most important new trend has been the willingness of young people to return to live in the valley, after many years of shunning it in favour of the jobs and material comforts of the highland cities such as Amman, Irbid and Salt.

Equally impressive has been the readiness of the private sector, farmers and entrepreneurs alike, to invest millions of dollars in the modern business of farming in the valley. The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), the more powerful and longer term agency that took over from the Jordan Valley Commission in the late 1970s, estimates that for every one dinar invested by the government in infrastructure, some five dinars have been invested by the private sector in agricultural and commercial projects.

In effect, the Jordan Valley is being transformed into a major pole of economic investment and opportunity, both for local business and industry as well as for many foreign firms that view the valley as an important new growth area for the sale of advanced farming technology. Since the government has spent over \$600 million to date on valley infrastructure, the total volume of the market for goods and services in the Jordan Valley should be calculated in billions of dollars.

The success of the planning and implementation effort in the Jordan Valley has encouraged the Jordan Government to expand the resources and responsibility of the Jordan Valley Authority to the development of the entire Jordan Rift Valley, from the Yarmouk River in the north to the Gulf of Aqaba in the south. This includes major new areas of cultivable land in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba, immediately east and south of the Dead Sea.

Pilot projects in these areas are now under way to assess the land's



Science class in one of many new schools built by the Jordan Valley Authority during the past decade.

farming potential and available water resources. The traditional JVA land redistribution programme will then be implemented, giving several thousands families their own farms.

In the Southern Ghors ("ghor" is Arabic for lands of the valley), village development projects have begun, and irrigation systems are being installed over an area of 12,500 acres in the first stage.

In the Wadi Araba, small pilot projects of 125 acres each are already providing valuable information on the area's agricultural potential, though the precise area that can be cultivated ultimately will be determined by the availability of groundwater.

In the Jordan Valley, meanwhile, attention has turned from simply increasing agricultural output to the more demanding long-term imperatives of improved marketing systems, quality control and processing of produce. The Jordan Valley Farmers Association, in which all farmers hold membership, was established in 1974 to assume these responsibilities.

The valley's annual cropping pattern so far has tended to overemphasise tomatoes and eggplant, which has often led to oversupply and a consequent drop in prices. In a recent move to alleviate this problem, JVA has installed two tomato processing plants in the valley to produce tomato paste, juice and canned whole tomatoes.

Some of the more dynamic farmers have established contacts

with food importers in Western Europe, and are flying fresh produce from Amman direct to European capitals, where it arrives in the shops less than 48 hours after it has been picked.

This is a particularly valuable outlet in the winter months, during which the Jordan Valley enjoys a tremendous advantage over other agricultural regions of the world. Because of its location, which varies between 200 and 400 metres below sea level, the valley enjoys a very mild winter climate that allows an early crop to be planted in August and harvested in January.

The use of climate-controlled plastic hothouses gives the farmers even more of an edge: they can produce vegetables in January-February-March, when consumers are willing to pay higher prices for the luxury of fresh, out-of-season produce.

As irrigation networks continue to expand and increase the area of land under intensive cultivation, the marketing skills of the Jordan Valley farmers are going to have to keep pace. One of the new moves expected to cope with the country's general agricultural marketing problems has been the establishment of a company, jointly owned by the private and public sectors, which will concentrate on the marketing of Jordanian produce abroad and within the country.

Dr. Munther Haddadin, who is president of JVA and has been with the valley project since 1973, believes the involvement of ag-

gressive private sector firms in this new national marketing company will help generate new markets and tune the balance between production and demand in existing markets. One of the techniques he expects the company to introduce very soon is a contracting system by which farmers will be induced to grow certain crops on the basis of a guaranteed price established before the planting season.

Dr. Haddadin also is quick to point out that increasing agricultural output is not the only aim of Jordan Valley development. If it were, the agricultural lands would not have been divided into small family units, but instead would have been maintained as large farms compatible to mechanisation and economies of scale. Rather, Dr. Haddadin notes, the development of the valley also includes the emphatically social objectives "of spreading the gains of development to the greatest number of people."

It is, in the end, the human aspect of the valley's rapid transformation that is most noteworthy — and of most interest to other countries seeking models of integrated rural development to study and learn from. The fact that thousands of young Jordanians are looking at the Jordan Valley as a place where they can settle down and raise a family is a far cry from the situation of just ten years ago... and a good indication that Jordan's planning is beginning to pay off. — Jordan Magazine.



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France, W. Germany seeded for European soccer draw

PARIS (R) — Hosts France and holders West Germany were Monday seeded to top the two first round groups in the draw for the European Soccer Championship finals here on Tuesday.

The European Football Union (UEFA) Organising Committee decided at a meeting here to seed four teams — France, West Germany, Spain and Yugoslavia — for the eight-team finals of the four-yearly tournament in France next June.

France were designated number one team in the draw, giving them the traditional honour of playing the first match of the two-week tournament in Paris on June 12.

West Germany, European Champions in 1972 and 1980 and runners-up in 1976, will be number five and will play the opening group two match in Strasbourg on June 14.

Spain and Yugoslavia, who both reached the finals only after last-ditch victories in their final qualifying matches last month, will take numbers four and eight, depending on the draw which will be made by two schoolboy players from a Paris suburb.

The organising committee said they had based their seeding decision on "sporting criteria", but Belgium must be wondering why they were overlooked in favour of Spain and Yugoslavia.

The Belgians were runners-up to West Germany in the 1980 final in Rome and breezed through their qualifying group to become the first team to win a place in the finals alongside hosts France.

French fans will look forward to the opening match as a chance to salute newly-crowned European Footballer of the Year Michel Platini, their exile in Italy with Juventus.

While France, hosts for the inaugural European Nations' Cup in 1960, prepared to stage the championship a second time, their seven rivals battled through a combined total of 116 matches in the past 20 months for the privilege of joining them.

The qualifiers — Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Romania, West Germany and Spain — scarcely rate the accolade of the "Magnificent Seven", several of them needing a large slice of luck to see them through.

The eight-team format, adopted for the 1980 finals in Italy, has been modified to create two groups of four teams playing three matches apiece in the opening round and yielding two teams each for knock-out semifinals in Marseille and Lyons.

Seven towns will hold matches — Paris, Lens, Strasbourg, Saint-Etienne, Nantes, Lyons and Marseille — with the opening game and the June 27 final staged at the Parc des Princes Stadium in the capital.

Notable absentees will be World Champions Italy, the Soviet Union, 1976 European Champions Czechoslovakia and all five teams from the British Isles.

West Germany, winners in 1972 and 1980 and runners-up in 1976, very nearly failed too, and their reputation as Europe's most consistent soccer nation took a hammering.

Unrated Northern Ireland astonished everyone by beating the West Germans 1-0 in Belfast and capped that by defeating them by the same margin in Hamburg two months ago.

It took the disputed sending-off of an Albanian player and a last-gasp goal by giant defender Gerd Strack to see West Germany through in their final Group Six qualifier.

However, former European Footballer of the Year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge scored seven goals in the qualifying tournament and looks sure to have a big say here in the final series.

Yugoslavia cut it as fine as West Germany, scoring in the dying seconds to beat Bulgaria in Split last month to snatch the group four qualifying place from Wales, who had hoped to profit from a draw between the Balkan rivals to qualify themselves.

Spain needed an astronomical 11-goal winning margin over Malta in their final Group Seven match to pip the Netherlands and achieved it with a 12-1 win. Carlos Santillana and Hipolito Rincon bagged four goals each for the Spaniards, who won the European crown on home soil in 1964.

Romania beat Cyprus 3-1 in the opening tournament qualifying match on May 1, 1982, but few would have fancied their chances of winning Group Five when rivals Italy stormed to victory in the World Cup final in Madrid two months later.

But Italy failed to win a single European tournament match until the final game of the qualifying series 18 days ago when they saved themselves from total ignominy by defeating little Cyprus 3-1. Romania, meanwhile, had finished strongly to win a three-way battle with Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

Portugal could count themselves fortunate to qualify from Group Two ahead of the Soviet Union, who defeated Yugoslavia 2-1 in the first European Nations' Cup final here in 1960 and have been one of the most difficult sides to beat in recent years.

The Russians trounced the Portuguese 5-0 last April but dropped a crucial point in Poland where they came up against the brilliant Zbigniew Boniek of Juventus.

Boniek missed Poland's home clash with Portugal, who won that match 1-0 and went on to beat the Soviet Union by the same margin to clinch the group.

The most consistent qualifiers were Belgium, beaten in the 1980 European Championship final by West Germany.

Lendl seeks 3rd Masters title

NEW YORK (R) — Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl goes after an unprecedented third successive title when the 12-man, \$400,000 Masters tournament — the climax to the Grand Prix tennis circuit — opens at Madison Square Garden Tuesday.

But Lendl will not be in action on the first two days of the event which, for the second year running, will be straight knockout after following a controversial round-robin format for the first 12 years.

In Tuesday night's opening programme, 19-year-old American Jimmy Arias makes his Masters debut against South African-born Johan Kriek, now a U.S. citizen, and Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina faces Spain's Jose Higuera — an intriguing match between two clay-court specialists.

In the first round matches on Wednesday, Yannick Noah of France, who is in the process of moving to the United States, tackles another Czech Tomas Smid while Ecuador's Andres Gomez, who beat Lendl in Chicago last Saturday, plays American Eliot Teltscher.

Under the new format, the four seeded players gain byes to the quarter-final round. Top-seeded Mats Wilander, crowned the Australian Open Champion last month, will meet the winner of the Clerc-Higuera tie on Thursday

while third-seeded Wimbledon Champion John McEnroe will play the Arias-Kriek victor later the same day.

Lendl, seeded second and still without a Grand Slam title to his name, and fourth-seeded Jimmy Connors do not play until Friday. Lendl, at his best indoors, meets either Gomez or Teltscher, while U.S. Open winner and 1978 Masters Champion Connors takes on either Noah or Smid.

The semifinals will be played on Saturday with the final — worth \$100,000 to the winner — on Sunday.

Wilander, 19, is ranked fourth in the world behind McEnroe, Lendl and Connors. But his victory on grass over Lendl in the Australian Open final allowed the talented Swede to edge out the Czechoslovak and top the Grand Prix standings.

Like Arias, Clerc, Higuera and Noah, Wilander is at his best on clay. Of his eight tournament victories in 1983 — more than any other player on the Grand Prix circuit — six were on clay.

Lendl, though, remains the world's premier indoor player. Five of his seven tournament victories last year were on indoor carpets and the remaining two on clay.

In last year's Masters, the 23-year-old Lendl, who now maintains two homes in the United States — one in Greenwich, Connecticut, the other in Boca West, Florida — swept to crushing straight-set wins over Connors in the semifinals and McEnroe in the final.

Lendl held the top spot in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) computer rankings for 15 of the 43 ranking weeks last year, a 10-week run from February 28 until May 2 and

then a five-week spell late in the year before being edged out by McEnroe after losing to Wilander in Australia.

McEnroe, who won the Masters in 1979, was top-ranked for 21 weeks and Connors for seven.

Connors, at 31 the oldest player in the field, won four events in 1983, including his fourth U.S. Open title, and then captured the eight-man Challenge of Champions in Chicago, crushing Gomez 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 in Sunday's final.

Noah won three tournaments, all on clay, last year but has played only three events since winning the French Open in May. His physical and mental fitness must be in doubt.

The diminutive Arias, who possesses one of the most powerful forehands in tennis, is perhaps the most exciting young player on the men's circuit. Ranked sixth in the world, Arias entered the top-10 for the first time last year when he won four clay-court tournaments, including the Italian Open.

But he is considered a long-shot in the Masters, as are Kriek, Higuera and Teltscher.

McEnroe and Peter Fleming, who have won the last four Masters Doubles titles, are top-seeded in the six-team competition, followed by Sweden's Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson.

In the opening round Australian Mark Edmondson and American partner Sherwood Stewart meet Carlos Kirmayr and Cassio Motta of Brazil while Smid and Czechoslovak compatriot Pavel Slozil, winners of the World Championship Tennis (WCT) World Doubles title in London on Sunday meet American pair Tim and Tom Gullikson.

F.A. Cup giantkillers face shoot-out

LONDON (R) — Third division strugglers Bournemouth, still savouring the taste of Saturday's win over mighty Manchester United, received scant reward for their efforts when they were paired with Middlesbrough in Monday's English Football Association (F.A.) Cup fourth round draw.

Bournemouth had been hoping for an easy home tie on January 28, but instead they face a hazardous away trip to second division Middlesbrough, third round conquerors of Arsenal.

Cup favourites Liverpool were also out of luck, although their visit to Brighton does not look too intimidating on paper. But the League Champions will not have forgotten how Brighton beat them at Anfield during last season's astonishing run which took them all the way to Wembley.

Brighton, now struggling in Division Two, will treat the visit of Liverpool to the Goldstone ground as the cup final itself and the 7-2 favourites will know they have been in fight.

Fulham or Tottenham v Aston Villa or Norwich, Sheffield Wednesday v Coventry or Wolverhampton, Sunderland v Sheffield United or Birmingham, Burnley or Oxford v Blackpool, Shrewsbury v Ipswich, Portsmouth v Southampton, Crystal Palace v West Ham, Plymouth or Newport v Darlington, Rotherham or West Bromwich v Leeds or Scunthorpe, Middlesbrough v Bournemouth, Derby v Telford, Carlisle or Swindon v Blackburn, Everton v Gillingham, Huddersfield v Notts County or Bristol City, Brighton v Liverpool, Charlton v Luton or Watford.

Mandlikova wins Washington tennis

WASHINGTON (R) — Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia won her first tournament in more than two years Sunday night, defeating American Zina Garrison 6-1, 6-1 in the \$150,000 women's tennis tournament here.

Mandlikova, the 12th ranked woman player in the world, won all five of her matches without losing a set in the week-long tournament. She received \$30,000.

Garrison, ranked 10th in the world, received \$15,000 for her second place finish.

Mandlikova, who last won a tournament in August 1981, kept Garrison on the run throughout the match, which lasted only 46

minutes.

In the first set both players held serve for the first three games, but starting in the fourth Mandlikova played an extremely strong serve and volley game.

Garrison started to make a lot of unforced errors after the fourth game and lost 12 of 14 points in the final three games of the first set.

In the first game of the second set, Mandlikova broke Garrison.

Mandlikova continued to play nearly perfect tennis, moving Garrison from corner to corner and rushing the net, forcing the American to commit many more errors. Garrison seemed baffled as

anything she tried to do was crushed by Mandlikova and she lost the last four games of the set.

"I was concentrating on every single match here instead of the tournament," Mandlikova said. "I think that's the difference here."

Garrison, who seemed shaken after the match, said: "I thought she played real well. She never gave me a chance to get into the match. All I could do was hope her great playing would wear off but it didn't happen."

In the doubles championship, Barbara Potter and Sharon Walsh defeated fellow Americans Leslie Allen and Anne White 6-3, 6-7, 6-2 to win the \$11,000 top prize.

Americans grab most gold medals in U.S. international swimming

AUSTIN, Texas (R) — United States swimmers grabbed most of the gold medals in the 1984 U.S. international swimming meet.

The strongest opposition to the U.S. supremacy came from the East German team which won four of Sunday night's first six events on the final day of the four-day meet.

They included a victory in the 500-metre freestyle by Astrid Strauss and Katrin Zimmerman's victory in the 200-metre backstroke.

Strauss won the 400-metre and 1,500-metre freestyle events last week. Zimmerman finished in 2:15.01, more than three seconds ahead of Amy White of the U.S. and American record-holder Sue Walsh.

Kristin Otto then set a U.S. Open and pool record in the women's 100-metre freestyle,

winning in 55:51. She broke the U.S. open mark held by Cynthia Woodhead of the U.S.

Dirk Richter of East Germany then scored the major upset of the night by defeating world record-holder Rick Carey of the U.S. in the men's 200-metre backstroke.

However, after the powerful East German performance, U.S. swimmers stormed back to take five titles, including a pool record by Mary T. Meagher in the 200-metre butterfly. Her time of 2:07.88 was just short of her world mark of 2:05.96.

The American women captured nine gold medals, nine silver and six bronze. East Germany will take home seven golds, five silvers and one bronze.

In men's competition, the U.S. team collected seven golds, six sil-

vers and five bronze medals. Among the victories on Sunday was that of Rowdy Gaines of the U.S., world record-holder in the 100-metre freestyle.

Czechoslovakia's Marcel Gery was the men's 200-butterfly winner, but the U.S. monopolized the other medals as Mike O'Brien won the 1,500-metre freestyle, and both the U.S. men's and women's 400-metre freestyle relay teams won.

East Germany's Strauss was the meet's only triple winner.

"I don't think she is any stronger than expected," said U.S. Olympic coach Don Gambill. "Tiffany Cohen swam a flawless race last night in the 400-metre freestyle, but it is obvious that no one is going to beat Strauss in the last 50 metres of a race," he added.

European soccer chiefs propose smaller squads

PARIS (R) — European soccer chiefs Monday advocated a reduction of squads for next June's European Championship finals from the customary 22 players to 20, a French Soccer Federation spokesman said.

The spokesman said most officials from the eight countries in Paris for Tuesday's draw wanted squads of 20 players, all of whom would be available to play in any match, with managers free to pick two substitutes from nine on the bench.

French federation president Fernand Sastre suggested alternatives of a reduction to 18 players with the possibility of calling

up one or two more from home if needed, or settling for a squad of 20 from the start.

The French federation initiated the meeting of presidents and managers from the eight European finalists — France, West Germany, Portugal, Belgium, Spain, Yugoslavia, Romania and Denmark. The finals will be held in France.

Some national managers have long felt 22 players are too many, creating the possibility of ill-felling among those left out, who spend their time watching matches from the stands. West German team chief Jupp Derwall took only 21 players to the 1982 World Cup in Spain for this reason.

Recommendations from Monday's meeting will be submitted to the European Football Union (UEFA) executive committee, who will consider them during the next few days, the spokesman said.

Faisali, Al Ahli withdraw protests

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian Football Association Chairman Ma'an Abu Nawar presided over a meeting for the association, to consider a number of important issues which appeared on the local soccer scene during the last two weeks.

Sunday's session came up with decisions by Al Ahli and Faisali teams to withdraw their protests at their matches with Al Wihdat.

Following are some of the most important decisions adopted by the Association:

— The association is concerned at the statements launched by some clubs and centres and calls on them to abide by the association's basic regulation.

— Thanking the press for supporting the Jordanian sports, particularly football.

— Explaining the sublime aims of football through a meeting to be held between the association's chairman and the clubs concerned.

— Taking the actions capable of preventing any attempts aimed at harming or obstructing progress of football in Jordan.

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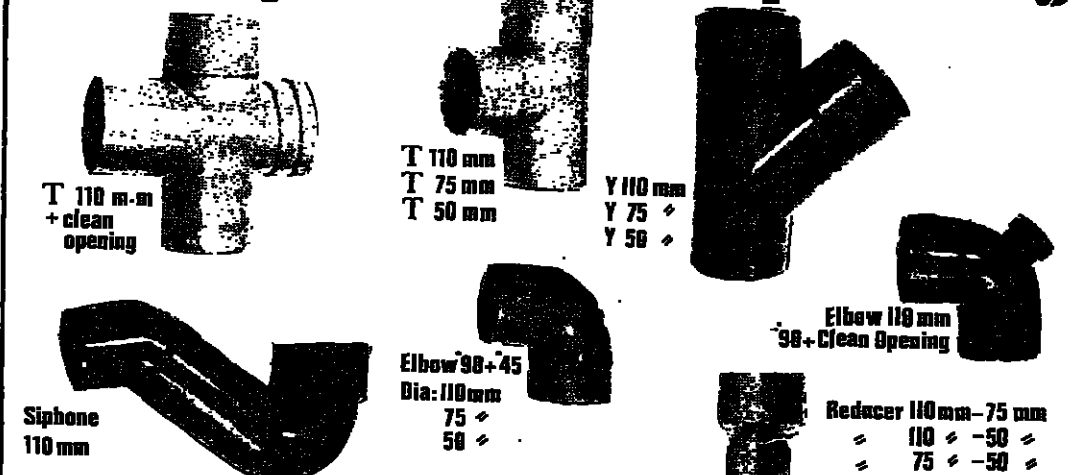


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NEW STRATEGY HOPE: Defense without nukes
NATO'S NEW HOPE: Defense without nukes (a look at NATO's emerging strategic concepts).
HAS CARLOS RETURNED? (The master killer's hallmarks see in new terror bombings)
JESSE JACKSON: Innocent abroad (but he brings off a political coup).

Jordan Times

Tel: 666265

666320

Texaco may spend \$10b in largest merger ever

NEW YORK (R) — The third largest U.S. oil company, Texaco Inc., was Monday locked in a \$10 billion battle to buy Getty Oil Company and complete the world's biggest corporate merger.

Texaco said it had completed an agreement with Getty Oil which leaves Texaco holding contracts and options to buy 56.6 per cent of the authorised Getty common shares.

But the Pennzoil Company, which was spurned in its bid to enter into partnership with Getty, has threatened legal action if the deal is completed.

Texaco chairman and chief executive officer Mr. John McKinley, said Texaco had agreed with Mr. Gordon Getty, trustee of the Sarah Getty Trust, to buy the trust's 31.8 million shares.

Texaco would also make a ten-

Some analysts think the Houston-based Pennzoil Company may claim the merger violates anti-monopoly laws.

But Mr. McKinley told Reuters in an interview Sunday night that the deal involved minimal anti-trust (monopoly) problems and if any businesses did overlap, the company was willing to sell them.

The deal was made when lawyers for some Getty trust beneficiaries accepted the Texaco offer early Sunday, cancelling a court injunction which had frozen the merger.

On Friday, a Los Angeles judge prevented Mr. Gordon Getty from committing the trust to the deal before Monday unless lawyers for the other Getty beneficiaries agreed to the merger.

Dollar deals new blows to most major currencies

LONDON (R) — The dollar burst through another historic barrier Monday pushing the pound sterling below \$1.40 for the first time, dealing new blows to the mark and French franc, and depressing gold to a 17-month low.

The second week of 1984 thus began on foreign exchanges like the first and indeed most of 1983, with money flooding out of European currencies as company treasurers found high American interest rates and the strong-growing U.S. economy irresistible.

Central banks intervene

After a hectic start to trading had pushed the pound down to \$1.3910 and lopped almost 3 pence off the value of the West German mark, the German central bank entered the market to sell dollars and acknowledged that it had done so.

Analysts blame interest rates

Most analysts say that the much higher interest rates available on dollar investments in the U.S. are a prime reason for the dollar's continued strength, especially in a world beset with uncertainties in the Middle East, Central America and Nigeria after the military takeover there.

On the other hand, leading Wall Street economist Henry Kaufman Sunday predicted strong U.S. economic growth in 1984 but said the robust recovery would mean higher interest rates unless huge U.S. budget deficits were reduced.

Kaufman predicts strong growth

On the other hand, leading Wall Street economist Henry Kaufman Sunday predicted strong U.S. economic growth in 1984 but said the robust recovery would mean higher interest rates unless huge U.S. budget deficits were reduced.

Mr. Kaufman, managing director and chief economist of the Salomon Brothers Investment firm, said higher rates were likely because as the economy became more dynamic, demands by consumers and business to borrow money would begin to clash with government borrowing needed to finance the deficit.

Mr. Kaufman predicted that the prime interest rate which banks charge their most creditworthy borrowers would rise from its current level of 11 per cent to 12 or 12.5 per cent by the end of 1984.

Longer-term interest rates would also go up by a percentage point or more, he forecast.

Such increases would be only the beginning of a rising interest rate trend if the Reagan administration and Congress did not take swift action to cut budget deficits, he added.

President Reagan, now putting the finishing touches on the 1985 budget he will submit to Congress later this month, is still weighing conflicting advice from top economic strategists about whether to include proposals for major tax increases that would take effect in 1986.

A preliminary draft of the budget plan circulated to Congress projects a deficit of \$186 billion in both the current year and in the 1985 fiscal year, which begins on Oct. 1.

The draft, which calls for \$8.4 billion in spending cuts in 1985, shows deficits will continue to rise in future years.

In the past, Mr. Reagan has said he would oppose any tax rises in 1984 or 1985.

Some of his advisers have argued that tax increases should be sought this year to show the administration is serious about cutting the budget deficit.

Sterling rose to a high of \$2.45 on Nov. 4, 1980, after it became a petrocurrency supported by oil. Its rise above \$2 made British exports uncompetitive and is widely blamed for the sharp rise in unemployment after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives won power in May 1979.

Since then the pound, along with most other currencies, has suffered from the flood of world money into the dollar.

Sterling has remained relatively steady in this period against the currencies of European trading partners.

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Egypt to open trade office in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Egypt will soon open a permanent trade centre in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as part of a drive to improve its commercial and economic ties with Arab countries, a senior Egyptian official said.

Mr. Mohammad Mustafa Ali Hamdi heading an economic delegation to the UAE, told Reuters the centre would be opened after the necessary preparations and government procedures were finalised.

The delegation earlier paid a 1-week visit to Saudi Arabia and will leave for Oman later Monday.

Mr. Hamdi said economic relations with Saudi Arabia were improving and Saudi imports from Egypt were now running at \$100 million annually.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very good day to start early to put in effect new courses of action that are important to your progress. Get busy and make as much initial progress with this as possible. Take a good rest in the evening.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go after your personal aims in a positive. Contact your best friends. Think along very constructive lines.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A fine time to contact advisors and gain their finest suggestions. Your mate will then view you in a far better light.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be with good friends but also make new contacts. Be inspired to new goals that are worthwhile. Stop wasting your time with stragglers.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Use different tactics with higher-ups and gain that promotion that means much to you. Now is the right time to get ahead much faster.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) New situations are developing so make sure you take advantage of any opportunities that are within easy grasp. Keep an eye on your wallet.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A new idea can rekindle the bond between you and your mate. Regain the happiness you may have lost for awhile.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make changes in association matters. A new attitude toward can be beneficial. Take no risks where your reputation is concerned.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you are more enthusiastic and patient at work you could raise your income. Listen to the ideas of co-workers.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get into the amusements that appeal to you most. Be more willing to do what your mate expects of you; this is very important.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Give more thought to neglected home and kin. Show family that you are concerned about their welfare.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to get in touch with those you have been thinking about for some time. The evening is best to visit with friends and relatives.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Act quickly upon an idea about how you can add to your income. Get into the modern swing of things and save yourself some money.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be someone who will be a modern pioneer and very aggressive, so give as much education as you possibly can. Teach early to finish one project before starting another. Much inventiveness here.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firmer in moderate trading although profit-taking left some prices off opening highs, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.1 at 798.4, just below the 800 level which was breached at 1000 when the index reached a peak of 801.9.

Market leader ICI moved irregularly to close 2p up at 65.4 after 65.6 as did Glaxo, up a net 5p at 745. Hawker Siddeley added 11p to 382.

Government bonds recovered from opening weakness to close as much as 3/4 point firmer in longer dates. Golds were selectively above early lows, while North American stocks firmed.

Oils were weak with Britoil down 2p at 198 and Ultramar down 5p at 604. Speculative Irish oils fell sharply after adverse press comment with Atlantic Resources down 8 1/2p at 560 and Aran Energy 7p off at 67.

Among generally firm banks Barclays was up 5p at 500 but Royal Bank of Scotland fell 2p against the trend to 216. Stock Jobber Akroyd and Smithers was 17p up at 465 on news it will merge its international equity business with broker Rowe and Pitman. Charter Cons was down 5p at 230 after 228.

Tate and Lyle rose 8p to 401 while among firm newspapers Associated Newspapers added 5p at 418 ahead of results Tuesday.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3975/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2515/18	Canadian dollars
	2.8345/35	West German marks
	3.1775/85	Dutch guilders
	2.2515/25	Swiss francs
	57.69/73	Belgian francs
	8.6450/80	French francs
	1715.00/1716.00	Italian lire
	232.85/95	Japanese yen
	8.2175/2225	Swedish crowns
	7.9325/4375	Norwegian crowns
	10.2450/2500	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	364.50/365.00	U.S. dollars

Manila cancels money dealers' licences

MANILA (R) — The Philippines Monetary Board said Monday it had cancelled the licences of 114 foreign exchange dealers because of clear indications that many of them were involved in black market currency operations.

It said to allow them to continue would be to protect the black market.

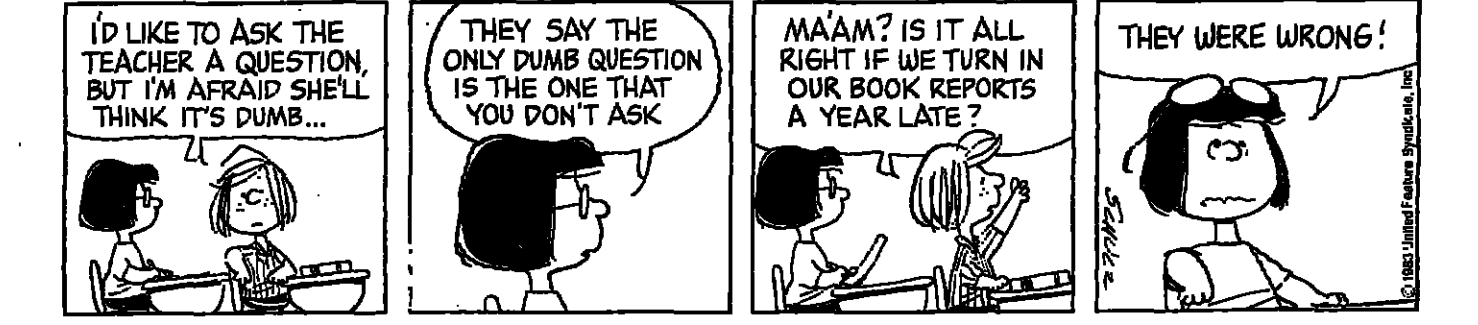
Central bank sources said this would effectively put out of business all official money changers except banks, some first-class hotels and a few major department stores that might have customers with foreign currency or travellers' cheques.

The government has been trying to halt the black market in foreign currency — estimated to be as much as \$5 million a day in Manila and near the U.S. navy and air force bases north of the capital — especially after the peso was devalued in June and the Philippines' financial and economic situation worsened.

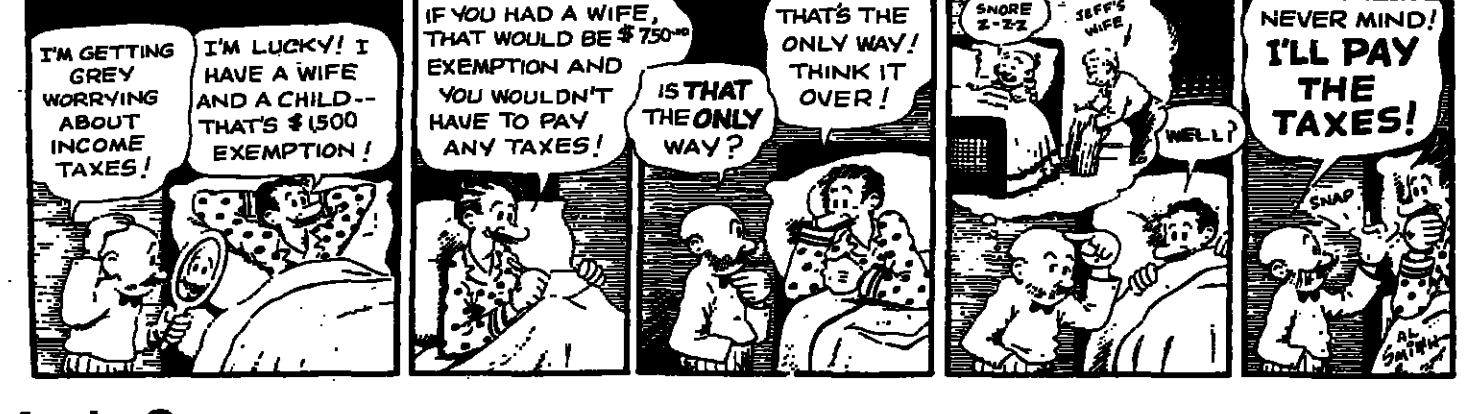
It had raised the amount authorised dealers had to hand over to the central bank each month in order to keep their licences from \$50,000 at the end of June to \$100,000 at the end of October, which reduced the number from nearly 440 to 114.

But the bank said there were "clear indications that many of the remaining foreign exchange dealers are themselves engaged in black market operations."

Peanuts



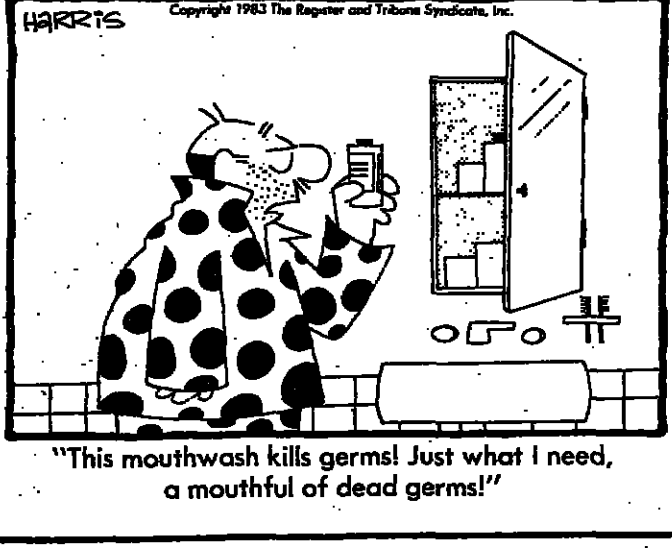
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THOUY

BIGEE

REGAHH

VYCOON

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FISHY DITTO TINKLE BELFRY

Answer: Kids' clothes will stay clean much longer if you keep them this — OFF KIDS

THE Daily Crossword by James E. Hinish, Jr.

ACROSS

1 Jogging

5 Actor

10 Spoiled

13 Half-pet.

14 Hurt

15 Cartoonist

16 Prayer ending

17 Young salmon

19 Lavish affair

21 Arm bone

22 Burbot

23 Go back on a promise; var.

25 Summoning

28 Noted NY prison

31 Atop

32 Overcharges

34 Free of taboo, to Tahiti

35 Trim

36 Gerund ending

37 NCO's

38 Prevailing fashion

39 Jargons

42 Unmixed

43 Entrances

45 Figures of speech

47 Charm

48 53

49 Relating to dawn

50 Botching

54 Well-known panda

57 Russian name

58 Jargon

59 Insect

60 Exploding star

61 Tale

62 Pilot

63 Waxed

DOWN

1 Malt

2 Do, —, fa...

3 Portent

4 Prickly sensation

5 Shore sightings

6 Hurt

7 — Kong

8 Having corners: abbr.

9 Grp. of mts.

10 "— Father" (comic strip)

11 Kaonina

12 House pet

15 "— vanity"

18 Ladder steps

20 Commotion

23 Beatles name

24 Part of G.B.

25 Cupids in painting

26 Front of the stage

27 Auctioneer's call

28 Carols

29 — Dame

30 Neon and xenon

33 Slight color

37 Pampering

39 Chinese weight

40 Business abbr.

41 Brandy cocktail

44 Praying figure, in art

46 Equip

48 Fencing move

49 Biblical twin

50 Wait

51 Actor

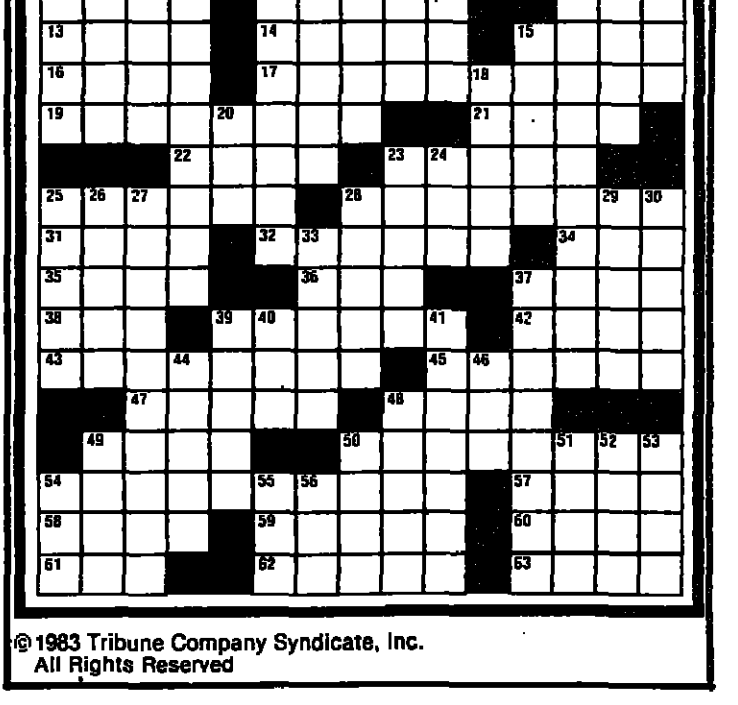
52 Part of a church

53 Corrode

54 Important inflationary letters

55 Letters on a British vessel

56 Rest



Central American countries approve Contadora plan

PANAMA CITY (R) — Five Central American countries have agreed on measures drafted by the Contadora Group aimed at bringing peace to the volatile region.

Foreign ministers of the five countries approved a document by Contadora members Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela which stresses demilitarisation of the region and calls for three special commissions to work on peace treaties.

The document, based on a 21-point plan approved in September, includes proposals for an arms inventory and a timetable for eventual elimination of foreign military advisers.

"We've taken a step forward," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto told reporters after the talks, but added he would have liked progress to have been quicker.

The plan calls for three commissions on security, political, economic and social issues to be set up by the end of the month with two representatives from each Central American country. They are due by the end of February to present ways of implementing the peace plan.

The plan calls for the "identification and eradication of irregular forces which from, or across the territory of, one Central American state participate in destabilising actions against another government in the region".

Diplomats said this was a clear reference to the use of Honduras as a base by U.S.-backed rebels for attacks against the left-wing government in Nicaragua.

Other provisions of the plan include elimination of regional arms traffic, establishment of direct communication among governments to prevent and resolve "incidents" and promotion of human rights.

It also calls for electoral timetables, promotion of justice, liberty and democracy, more aid for refugees and simpler voluntary repatriation.

The ministers concluded 12 hours of talks late Sunday night in the National Bank of Panama, when the document was read to reporters.

The talks, which marked the first anniversary of the Contadora initiative launched on the Panamanian Island of the same name, got off to a rocky start Sunday after Nicaragua accused its neighbours of trying to stall peace efforts.

The Contadora Group has held 12 meetings, but this was the fifth full meeting with Central American foreign ministers.

Diplomats said the group's progress had been glacially slow and there was still a long way to go before its principles could, if ever, be fully implemented by the ideologically divided Central American countries.

They said it would be difficult, if not impossible, to monitor implementation of many of the proposals.

U.S. support was vital to any agreement, they said. Honduras, the closest U.S. ally in the region, has a U.S. training centre for troops fighting leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

The United States has accused Nicaragua of funneling arms to the guerrillas in El Salvador. The Nicaraguan government has in turn accused the United States of planning an invasion, a fear spurred by U.S. intervention in the Car-

ibbean island of Grenada in October.

European team visits Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — A European parliamentary mission arrived in Nicaragua Sunday to meet government and opposition leaders.

The delegation, headed by European Parliament President Piet Dankert of West Germany, was described by government officials here as the most important to come to Nicaragua since the 1979 revolution installed a left-wing government here.

Members were greeted on arrival by Mr. Carlos Nunez, president of the Council of State, and were scheduled to meet the three-man government junta. Interior Minister Tomas Borge, the Council of State, economic officials and the head of the Sandinist army.

Meetings were also planned with the Human Rights Commission, the Catholic Episcopal Conference, leaders of opposition political parties and with the opposition newspaper La Prensa.

Besides Mr. Dankert, the commission comprised three members from Italy, two from West Germany, two from France and one from Britain.

Ugandan rebels free eight Red Cross staff

NAIROBI (R) — Anti-government guerrillas in Uganda have freed eight abducted Red Cross workers but another three, including the team's French coordinator, are still missing. Red Cross officials said Monday.

Three Swiss women and five Ugandan volunteers had arrived at Red Cross offices in the Ugandan capital Kampala, the officials said. Their names have not yet been released.

The 11-strong group, which had been helping some of the estimated 150,000 people made homeless by an anti-guerrilla sweep by government forces, was abducted on Saturday by armed men about 60 kilometres west of Kampala. Ugandan government radio said.

Red Cross teams and other aid workers have been ferrying medicine and supplies to the displaced people who are living in about 30 makeshift camps around trading centres, schools and government buildings.

The Red Cross spokesman identified the three freed Swiss women as a nurse, a representative of a refugee tracing agency, and a relief worker.

U.S. pullout will not hurt UNESCO financing

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — The head of UNESCO has expressed regret over a U.S. decision to withdraw from the organisation but said the move would not jeopardise its financing.

Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, told a press conference Sunday Washington's decision was not so much a problem of financing, which could be solved, but rather a move which undermined the principle of universality governing U.N. bodies.

Mr. M'bow is visiting Barcelona at the invitation of local gov-

ernment officials.

The U.S. State Department announced last Thursday the United States would pull out of UNESCO at the end of this year, saying it was unhappy with the "politicisation" of the agency and what it saw as an anti-U.S. bias.

The U.S. contributes a quarter of UNESCO's annual budget and diplomats have predicted its withdrawal will mean sweeping cuts in the agency's programmes.

President Reagan's administration left open the possibility that it would reconsider its move if the agency made significant changes in policies.

Bomb explodes at South African embassy in Bonn

BONN (R) — A bomb of the type used by West German urban guerrillas exploded Sunday night in the grounds of South Africa's embassy in Bonn, police said Monday.

The bomb, made from a 20-centimetre (eight-inch) metal tube, caused no casualties or damage at the embassy which was empty at the time.

Police said there was no doubt the device, planted about 15 metres from the main building, was aimed at the embassy. But they had no clues on the motive for the attack and by early Monday no one had claimed responsibility.

Similar bombs were frequently used by West German urban guerrillas in the 70s.

North seeks talks with U.S. on Korean situation

SEOUL (R) — North Korea has proposed direct talks with the United States on the Korean question and is not opposed to the presence of South Korea. Foreign Ministry sources said.

This is the first time that Pyongyang has not objected to Seoul taking part in such discussions.

The sources said North Korea asked China to present the proposal to Washington on Oct. 8 last year — one day before the Rangoon bombing incident.

Four South Korean cabinet ministers were killed in the bombing in which North Korean guerrillas and broke off diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

The Seoul sources said the Chinese delivered the North Korean proposal for talks to Washington on Oct. 13 and the proposal was renewed last month.

While the government would not comment officially on the matter, an authoritative source said the Seoul government was unlikely to agree to tripartite talks between North Korea, South Korea and the United States.

Seoul, however, would be prepared for a six-party meeting involving South and North Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan.

It has been one of South Korea's foreign policy goals to have a cross-recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang by Moscow and Peking, and Washington and Tokyo respectively.

There are no diplomatic relations between South Korea and Communist nations.

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and President Reagan are expected to discuss ways of easing tension on the Korean peninsula during their talks in Washington this week.

China has recently allowed South Korean officials to attend conference in China and is expected to arrange sports meeting with South Koreans this year.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker said here last week that Washington will continue discussions with China in close coordination with Seoul on ways of bringing about a new dialogue between North and South Korea.

Foreign Ministry officials said here recently that North Korea was expected to adopt a "carrot-and-stick" attitude and attempt a new peace initiative.

They said this had become important in view of the international criticism and further isolation Pyongyang had suffered after the Rangoon bombing.

Surinam government resigns

AMSTERDAM (R) — The left-wing government in Surinam has resigned, the country's military strongman Desi Bouterse said in a television broadcast Monday, according to the Dutch News Agency ANP.

The Surinam government, which came to power in a coup in February 1980, had made mistakes and not consulted the people on a number of measures, Mr. Bouterse was reported as saying.

ANP said its correspondent in the Netherlands had listened to the 10-minute broadcast by telephone.

Surinam is a former Dutch colony on the northern coast of

South America.

ANP quoted Mr. Bouterse as saying Surinam was in a crisis and that controversial tax measures were being scrapped. The measures, including higher income tax from Jan. 1, prompted strikes in the former Dutch colony's vital bauxite mining industry three weeks ago.

Last week, the government said the tax package would be postponed for three months.

On Friday, the government said it would take an important announcement on Saturday but this was later postponed, ANP said.

Surinam gained its independence in 1975.

COLUMN

Biggest lottery has no winner

MONTREAL (R) — Jackpot dreamers went back to dreaming Sunday when nobody won the prize in North America's largest ever tax-free lottery. Gamblers chasing a \$5.6 million payout in the Canadian lottery had to pick any six numbers from one to 49 to land the prize. A record 37 million tickets were sold.

Women still seek old-style romance

LONDON (R) — Women in the liberated, equal 1980s still seek old-fashioned romance more than anything else, according to a British survey out Monday. Women told researchers they preferred kissing and cuddling. They also said that although they rarely heard it, their most cherished endearment was a whispered: "I love you". "Men cannot understand that gentleness and caring 24 hours a day is every bit as exciting as 24 minutes of macho sex," said one woman in the survey conducted by the magazine. Options.

Boy taunted to jump to his death

LONDON (R) — A teenage boy leaped to his death from a multi-storey car park after a group of onlookers, described by police as "ghouls," urged him on, shouting "jump, jump, jump." Police spent two hours trying to persuade the boy, who had a history of mental illness, not to jump from the car park in Luton, southern England. But some people in the crowd below began chanting: "Jump — we want to see some blood." By the time police moved in to silence the chanters the boy had jumped. He died in hospital.

Jailed child released by judge

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A 12-year-old girl, has been freed after spending nine days in a windowless cell for refusing to testify against her stepfather for alleged child abuse. Six times, the girl named only as Amy, refused to testify against the stepfather, a medical doctor accused of molesting her. Judge John Deroude found her guilty of contempt and ordered her held in an eight-foot by four-foot (2.4 by 1.2 metres) cell from which she was released after lawyers appealed to a superior court judge. "You can just imagine what it would be like for a 12-year-old girl to be in solitary confinement," said Amy's lawyer, Thomas Hagler. He said a "very relieved little girl" was taken to a foster home but must return to court this week when she may again be ordered to testify.

Lingerie triggers bomb alert

MANILA (R) — Bomb disposal experts at Manila Airport blasted an unclaimed suitcase with shotguns after a sniffer dog identified it as containing explosives. But there was no explosion, and when guards opened the case they discovered why — it was filled only with now-shredded women's clothes.

'Is your marriage really necessary?'

LONDON (R) — The Church of England signalled it accepted sex before marriage as a fact of modern life. It said in a revised guide to marriage it wanted to shed an old-fashioned, authoritarian image in the bedroom. On the question of "living in sin," or pre-marital sex, Canon Hugh Melinsky said in the booklet *Forward To Marriage*: "For some couples this will be a new experience on both sides. For others either husband or wife will already have had sexual experience. For some there will have been full and free experimentation for some time. Others will have been living together... So this experience is nothing new. Or is it?" Canon Melinsky's three-word question, in a section about honeymooning, is a small hint of continuing church advice that marriage should be regarded as "something deeper and more durable." The canon, who says he is old-fashioned, advises couples to ask themselves: "Is your marriage really necessary?" His guide updates a version written 50 years ago that was a best-seller in several languages.

Aquino panel struggles to solve more mysteries

MANILA (R) — A special commission probing the killing of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino Monday struggled to solve more mysteries after a photographer and a government press official gave evidence.

Louie Perez, a photographer for the Bulletin Today newspaper, identified a set of photographs he said he took shortly after the China Air Lines plane that brought Mr. Aquino home came to a halt.

The photographs show, he said, the front portion of the plane before Mr. Aquino disembarked as well as a later sequence showing security guards shooting a man the military says killed Mr. Aquino last August at Manila Airport.

But there were no photographs of the actual killing of the former senator. "You could have taken pictures of Aquino coming down the plane," one member of the

panel told Mr. Perez.

Mr. Perez also said he and other photographers heard a woman scream after the first shot was fired and briefly talked to a woman passenger who came out of the plane crying hysterically. "They have killed him! They have killed him!"

However, the next witness, government media relations officer Colonel Vicente Tigas, said he had also heard a woman scream but before the shot was fired.

Mr. Aquino was shot in the back of the head moments after he returned from three years of voluntary exile in the United States hoping to unite the opposition to the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Commission sources said they were puzzled by Mr. Perez' evidence because his camera did not catch Mr. Aquino walking down the aircraft staircase.

Chad delegation arrives in Addis Ababa for talks

ADDIS ABABA (R) — A Chad delegation has arrived here without President Hissene Habre for talks aimed at ending an 18-year civil war in the former French colony.

The delegation, which arrived Sunday night, is led by Interior Minister Taher Guinassou and includes Education Minister Abba Siddick, informed sources said.

Talks are scheduled to start

Monday under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Mr. Goukouni Oueddei, who heads rebels fighting Mr. Habre's government, arrived Sunday with a delegation. Chad's charge d'affaires in Paris said Sunday that Mr. Habre would not attend because of the high-level welcome given to Mr. Goukouni by the Ethiopian government.

NATO chief says West must strengthen navy

LONDON (R) — NATO is being stripped of warships in the Eastern Atlantic and English Channel, according to one of the Western alliance's three top commanders. Admiral Sir William Staveley said in an interview released Monday that the alliance was going to have to take unpalatable decisions.

"I hope the politicians will be able to stomach the decisions we shall have to take," Sir William, commander in chief, Allied Channel Command, said in the interview with the authoritative journal, Jane's Defence Weekly.

He said he had only half the anti-submarine escort vessels he needed. The protection of U.S. and British submarines on the Clyde in Northern Britain headed his list.

"I can't do all the tasks laid upon me concurrently due to the fact that I do not have the forces, and balancing the risk is part of the business of establishing priorities," he said.

He said the United States supported United Nations Security Council Resolution 540, which calls for a ceasefire and urges all states to avoid actions that threaten the freedom of navigation in international waters.

late last month with the French newspaper Le Figaro.

A transcript of the interview was made available by the White House over the weekend.

He said the United States supported United Nations Security Council Resolution 540, which calls for a ceasefire and urges all states to avoid actions that threaten the freedom of navigation in international waters.

But with U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks in Limbo, the 35-nation Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) is the best chance on the horizon for the superpowers and their allies, aided by neutral European states, to reduce East-West tension.

The conference, starting on Jan. 17 and expected to last more than two years, will discuss measures to boost security and mutual confidence in Europe and reduce the dangers of surprise attacks or an accidental conventional war.

But the spotlight at the opening session will be on the first talks since last September between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The September meeting, in Madrid, was soured by the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner. Two months later, U.S.-Soviet relations plunged to their lowest level in years when NATO put new U.S. missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union walked out

of arms control talks.

With few grounds for optimism, Western officials hope Mr. Gromyko's talks with Mr. Shultz and other ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) could nudge Moscow towards agreeing to return to the nuclear arms negotiating table.

The Kremlin, smarting from what the West sees as a major reverse after failing to stop deployment of the missiles, appears in an uncompromising mood.

Mr. Gromyko last week made clear that Soviet leaders would not respond to calls for renewal of medium-range missile talks in Geneva, which it broke off in November after the first U.S. missiles arrived in West Germany, Britain and Italy.

He repeated Moscow's stand, that the Soviet Union would go back to the talks only if the West showed itself willing to "return to the situation which existed before the start of the (U.S.) deployments."

Moscow has also suspended negotiations on long-range nuclear arsenals, saying it is reviewing all the issues involved, and has allowed Vienna talks on NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional forces to adjourn with no resumption date.

NATO governments have ruled out concessions on their plan to

Somali rebels claim to have killed hundreds in Ethiopia

MOGADISHU (R) — Guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Ogaden Desert of southeast Ethiopia said Monday they had killed hundreds of Ethiopian troops, nine Cubans and two Soviet officers in a raid on a garrison town.

Abdinnasir Sheikh Adan, secretary-general of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF), told Reuters his rebels had launched a new offensive, attacking the garrison town of Garab Ase near the Ethiopian tank base of Jijiga.

Fuel and ammunition dumps were destroyed and 12 rebels were killed in the raid, he said.

base an eventual 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe to tempt the Soviet Union back to the conference table.

A senior Western official last week acknowledged that an early Soviet return to the Geneva talks was unlikely, but said the West would be looking in Stockholm for indications of the outcome of Moscow's review of the nuclear arms situation.

"The Stockholm meeting gives us another chance to look for a fresh start," he said, stressing the West's interest in improving mutual trust and confidence with Moscow.

This, rather than haggling over U.S. and Soviet missiles, is the theme of CDE, although the broader East-West issues are likely to dominate the opening session.

The conference is part of the European Security process which started with a summit and signing of a European code of good conduct in Helsinki in 1975. Experts from the U.S., Canada and all European countries except Albania will tackle East-West military relations in the conventional, non-nuclear field.

The aim, charted by a three-year European Security Conference which ended in Madrid last September, is to prevent misunderstandings over troop movements and military exercises and

to ensure that small border incidents do not flare into war.

"The most likely cause of a conflict is not the kind of bolt-from-the-blue nuclear attack but rather small incidents that escalate," U.S. chief delegate James Goodby says. "What we are hoping to achieve will make war less likely — any kind of war."

Despite its shorthand name, the full title — the Conference on Confidence and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe — better indicates its purpose. Disarmament will go on the agenda only after a progress report to a review conference of the European security process at Vienna in November 1986.

The Stockholm conference has a mandate to work out steps to boost confidence and security throughout Europe, including the Soviet Union up to the Rurik Mountains, that will be "of military significance and politically binding and... provided with adequate forms of verification."

The zone includes adjacent air and sea space when it is used for military movements related to Europe.

Proposals to be discussed would require NATO and the Warsaw Pact to undertake to give advance notification of smaller man-

oeuvres and exercises than they are obliged to at present and to invite observers from the other side.

Under the 1975 Helsinki accords, European countries are obliged to notify manoeuvres of more than 25,000 troops at least 21 days in advance. Inviting observers is voluntary.

Western nations want advance notification of exercises by more than 10,000 to 12,000 troops, as well as major movements of units, to be compulsory.

Agreement on such issues, despite the current nuclear deadlock, could make peace in Europe more secure and create a more stable political climate, Western officials believe.

They say Moscow has notified some manoeuvres in the past but has been silent on others, including exercises close to Poland's borders which raised tension during the 1980-81 Polish crisis.

Neutral host Sweden sees the conference as the start of a significant new process of disarmament, and plans to keep a low profile, shunning the opportunity to push its own policies such as the creation of a Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone.

"We will be aiming for quick agreement on concrete and easily realisable issues," Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom says.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KJ95 ♦K1073 ♦AQJ98
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?
A.—Your hand is too strong for a jump raise to three spades. In support of spades, it evaluates to 19 points—you must count 5 for the void because of your spade fit. That is enough to start with a jump shift of three diamonds—slam should be a virtual certainty.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦1054 ♦KJ3 ♦7 ♦KQJ853
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—Don't rebid clubs to show that you have a six-card suit—that action would show a sub-minimum two-over-one response and no particular liking for partner's suit. For the moment, just take a simple preference to two spades. That is ample, since you have already bid at the two-level. Any move should come from partner.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦K87 ♦KJ4 ♦Q98 ♦10765
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♦ Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—You have a maximum for your first bid. Your hand is improved by the fact that you have a fit for both of partner's suits. Raise to three clubs. Don't worry about the fact that your hand is flat—partner's is not. You owe him mild move.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦A7 ♦AQ10762 ♦A ♦10762
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—You certainly want to be in game, but you can't be sure where to play the hand—spades, hearts or no trump could be right. Bid three clubs—partner's next bid should help clear up matters. Naturally, should partner raise clubs, you intend correcting to four hearts.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦K93 ♦Q854 ♦AQ1063 ♦9
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—With 11 HCP and a five-card suit, you have to make one move toward game, but what? To bid two diamonds shows a hand with a long diamond suit and not much else. You aren't strong enough for a jump to three diamonds or a reverse to two hearts. That leaves just one bid—a raise to two no trump, even though you have a singleton club.

Q.6—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦95 ♦K109872 ♦865 ♦K3
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?
A.—You can't even be sure whose hand it is—from your point of view, the opponent could easily have a game in spades, or more. We suggest you jump to four hearts as a preemptive measure. Normally, you would like a bit more shape for that action—a singleton is some suit. But here your sixth heart is a signal for a barrage.

agood lead for with happy years for sales